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EUROPE.

Probable Extension of the Armistice Five Days.

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Odo Russell's Declarations on the Eastern Question Repudiated.

THE ARMISTICE.

A Five Days' Extension Probable—Terms of Peace Comparatively Moderate.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In consequence of certain preparations made in the South of France for calling into service the military class of 1872, BISMARCK will consent to prolong the armistice only five days.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* at Berlin telegraphs that the terms of peace proposed by Count BISMARCK are comparatively moderate.

Count of Chambord at Brussels—The Emperor Wilhelm Not to Return to Berlin till Peace is Concluded.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16.—The *Echo du Parlêment* says the Count of CHAMAORD has arrived here.

It is reported that the Emperor WILLIAM will not return to Berlin before peace, the speedy conclusion of which is confidently expected at Paris.

THE NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A Provisional Republic With Thiers as President—Caucus of the Deputies at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—At a caucus held last night, and composed of a majority of the delegates, it was resolved to establish a Provisional Republic. with THIERS as President, FAVRE as Premier, and the Duke DE DECAZES as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers are to be MM. SIMON, PICARD, BUFFET and BARTHLOY. On the conclusion of peace the Convention will adjourn to Paris, and will submit to a *plebiscite* the future form of Government.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Election of M. Grevy as President—No New Elections Necessary in Paris—Probable Choice of M. Thiers as President of France.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 16.—M. FRANCOIS PAUL-JULES GREVY has been elected President of the Assembly.

The total vote cast was 538, of which M. GREVY received 519.

[FRANCOIS PAUL JULES GREVY was born at Mont-sous-Vandrez, on the 15th of August, 1813. He was educated at the college of Poligny, and afterward studied law in Paris. While he was a student at the capital, the revolution of 1830 broke out, and he took an active part on the popular side. After he had been admitted to the Bar, he rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession. His first experience in public life was in 1848, when he was chosen Commissary of the Provisional Government in his department. In this position he displayed the utmost moderation, refusing to commit himself in the quarrels of either party. By this means he gained the good will of the people, and was chosen as the first of the eight representatives of the Jura in the Constituent Assembly by a very large vote. He was a member of the Committee of Justice and Vice-President of the Assembly, and soon distinguished himself as one of the finest orators in that body. He preserved an independent position, but generally voted with the extreme Left. After the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Presidency GREVY vigorously opposed his administration and especially denounced the Roman expedition. He continued at every step to dispute the encroachments of the President upon the liberties of the people, and when the *coup d'état* was accomplished retired from public life to achieve new successes in his profession. He was chosen *bâtonnier* of the order of advocates in 1868. In the same year he was elected as an opposition member to the Chamber of Deputies, the first that had been sent from the Jura since 1852. He was re-elected in the following year by a greatly increaesd majority. True to his early ideas of popular government, GREVY finds himself again sent by the untrammeled choice of his district to represent it in the Assembly, and is honored by the best and most responsible position in its gift.]

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is now reported that no new elections for Delegates to the National Assembly will be necessary in this city.

The *Journal des Débats* says THIERS is universally regarded as the future President of France, with FAVRE, PICARD and BUFFET as members of the Ministry.

Effect of Napoleon's Electioneering Document—Unfavorable to His Pretensions.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The manifesto of NAPOLEON to the French people has been published at Versailles and excites much comment, generally of a nature unfavorable to the pretensions of the Ex-Emperor.

PARIS.

Resignation of the Prefect of Police—Price of Bread—Delivery of Arms Complete.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. CRESSON, Prefect of Police, has resigned.

The authorities have fixed the price of bread at fifty centimes per kilo.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the London *Telegraph* says all the arms of the garrison of Paris have been delivered up to the Germans.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Surrender of Belfort on Honorable Terms—Chanzy's Contradiction of Gambetta's Victories—German Exactions.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The capitulation of Belfort has been signed, and the garrison has withdrawn with arms and baggage.

The Paris *Cloche* (newspaper) says that the communications made to the Government by Gen. CHANZY prove that the "victory bulletins" of M. GAMBETTA were exaggerated accounts of the successes of the Army of the Loire, made for the purpose of fostering hopes among the people which were unjustified by the truth. Gen. CHANZY has made some painful disclosures as to the condition of the army, and advises France to postpone her "revenge."

The Prussians have exacted a contribution of 19,000 francs from the commune of "*Jewaque,*" (?) and the money not forthcoming, carried off the Mayor and the Countess of MONTGOMMERY as hostages.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Proposed Reforms—The Bill in Parliament—The Colonies to Pay for Their Own Defense—Volunteers to be Considered as Regulars—The Standing Force 431,000.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Mr. CARDWELL, Secretary of State for War, introduced in the House of Commons this evening the bill for the reorganization of the army, and proceeded to analyze the measure.

In the course of his speech he declared that it was established now that the Colonies must pay for their own defense. He announced that the subject of port defenses was under consideration.

Mr. CARDWELL's recommendations were much applauded. They include the abolition of the purchase system; the placing of the army under one system of administration; the form of service to be interchangeable; no more officers to be retired in a given year than the average number retired during the five preceding years; examination to precede commission, which must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; the three classes of forces to be amalgamated; volunteers being considered as regulars, the standing force to be 431,000 men; the Government to have power to appropriate railways in times of emergency.

Three Hundred Millions of Dollars Estimated for the New Defenses and Artillery.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The defensive works proposed by the Secretary of War are estimated to cost £50,000,000, and the new artillery required £10,000,000 more.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Odo Russell's Declarations on the Eastern Question Repudiated by the British Government—Legations at German Courts—The High Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir JOHN HAY asked whether the Government had authorized the statement made by Mr. ODO RUSSELL to Count BISMARCK, on the 21st of November, to the effect that the state of the Eastern question would compel England to go to war with Russia with or without allies. Sir JOHN wanted to know what preparations had been made to back up that threat.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied that Mr. RUSSELL's arguments were unauthorized, but bore an official character. Mr. RUSSELL had been vested with a certain discretion, and no specific instructions had been sent him. His course in this matter was censurable.

Viscount ENFIELD stated that the Government contemplated closing the British Legations at the minor German Courts.

Mr. GLADSTONE made some explanations in regard to the Anglo-American Commission. It was empowered to discuss amicably all differences. Any difficulties arising were to be referred to the Home Government, by cable, and instructions would be returned the same way.

Another Adjournment of the Eastern Conference—Wreck of a Steamer on the Shetland Islands—Twenty-Six Lives Lost—Princess Louise's Dowry.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is understood that the next sitting of the Conference has been postponed a few days until the organization of a new French Government and the arrival of a plenipotentiary from France.

The Liverpool steamer *Pacific* has been lost in the Shetland Islands with twenty-six of her crew.

The dowry of the Princess LOUISE was voted with but one dissenting voice.

The Queen of Spain En Route for Madrid—Francisco d'Asis—Sailing of Four Fenians from Queenstown.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Queen of Spain has arrived at Nice, on her journey from Florence to Madrid.

It is asserted that FRANCISCO D'ASIS, husband of the Ex-Queen ISABELLA, has offered to swear allegiance to King AMADEUS.

Capt. MACKAY and three other released Fenians left Queenstown last night for America. There was no demonstration at either Cork or Queenstown.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Feb. 16, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer. Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga...	30.12	50	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.27	42	....	Calm.	Clear.
Boston, Mass...	29.89	33	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.08	31	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Charleston	30.17	57	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.31	24	N.	Very brisk.	Fair.
Chicago, Ill...	30.02	38	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O...	30.20	39	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.21	32	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Corinne	29.48	28	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	30.11	32	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Duluth	29.99	24	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.11	36	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West	30.10	71	N.	Brisk.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.16	46	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.12	57	....	Calm.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.03	31	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala	30.09	62	....	Calm.	Lt. Rain.
Nashville	30.12	50	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	29.99	64	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-York	30.05	37	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.62	40	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.06	31	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.15	41	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.31	38	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me	29.80	30	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.16	29	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.43	50	....	Calm.	Clear.
Savannah	30.19	55	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.93	46	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.94	33	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, O	30.16	32	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.17	34	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N C	30.22	49	....	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk	.....	40	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	29.99	34	N.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mt. Washingt'n	28.44	9	W.	Gale.	Snow.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

The Weather on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Observations taken at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 23.17, being a change of minus .48; thermometer, 13°, being a change of minus 4°; relative humidity, .81; wind west; velocity of wind 47 miles per hour. The Summit has been enveloped in dense clouds all day. It is snowing, changing at intervals into a heavy rain.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—WILLIS and WARNER, serving for burglary, escaped from the State Prison at Wethersfield, Conn., today. They jumped into the doctor's sleigh at the door, and started off, but were overhauled and returned to their quarters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—MARVIN HUGITT, Esq., for the last five years General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has resigned.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Small-Pox Epidemic at Yokohama—Deaths of Several American Sailors—Teachers in a Japanese College Cut Down with Swords—Mr. Seward Leaves Hong Kong for Singapore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Advices from China and Japan by the steam-ship *Great Republic*, have just been received. Small-pox was very prevalent at Yokohama. A number of the crew of the United States steamer *Benicia* had been attacked, and several had died. No officers had been attacked. The crews of several German ships in the harbor had also suffered. The disease had assumed the form of an epidemic. On the 12th January, at Yeddo, Messrs. DALLAS and RING, employed as teachers in a Japanese college, were attacked and cut down with swords, and were frightfully but not fatally injured. Their assailants escaped.

Mr. SEWARD had left Hong Kong for Singapore. Before leaving he had held a reception at the American Consulate, at which he made a speech, commenting at length on the course pursued by our people toward China, and intimating that we must be prepared to be just toward the people of that country before demanding the extension of commercial privileges and relations. He thought the future of Japan assured, and considered the condition of affairs in China not more discouraging than those of Japan eight years since. He returned thanks for the courtesies shown him by natives and foreigners alike in all parts of both Empires. His health is improved.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Tour of Inspection—Death of a Colored Insurgent Officer.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Captain-General VALMASEDA left here this morning and arrived at Cienfuegos to-night.

DORATO, a negro, commanding the insurgents in the Zumento district, died lately from the effects of wounds.

NEW-PROVIDENCE.

A Flotilla of British Gun-boats Expected—A Battalion of Infantry to Be Stationed at Nassau—Export of Arms.

NASSAU, N. P., Feb. 12.—A flotilla of fifteen vessels is expected—three are to remain, the rest will go to Jamaica. Orders are issued for rations for a battalion of infantry. The Legislature is in session considering measures recommended by the Governor to prevent the exportation of arms.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of Japanese Students—Among Them a Prince—Cargo of the Steamer from Yokohama—List of Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The steam-ship *Great Republic* has arrived from China and Japan. She brings nine Japanese students for San Francisco, seven for New-York, and thirteen for Europe, including one Prince.... Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN is among the European-bound passengers. She also brings 164 Chinese, and has 5,700 packages of tea to be shipped overland to Chicago; 1,140 packages for Boston, 1,000 packages of tea and a large quantity of silk for New-York; also, a list of freight via Panama. The following is the list of passengers bound eastward:

For New-York—P. Railee. W. H. Lefferts, John Middleton, W. C. Lew, J. Podorias, R. B. Smith, Colgate Baker, C. Deinbard, Mari, the Japanese Minister to the United States, Kanda, Nows, Yaraka, Toyama, Magomi and Rumasawa. For Europe—N. F. Kindom, E. A. Schoyer, Madenokooyie, Kulookye, Scougie, Kuzee, Matsuuis, Minami, Enivano, Incove. Tasaka, Newa, Lord Howard de Walden, Prince Niasama, Kibuma, Yamasaki, Oosuke, and Okada.

THE COAL-MINERS.

Preparations to Resume Work in the Philadelphia Coal Company's Mines—Operations Resumed in Other Mines.

TAMAQUA, Penn., Feb. 16.—The Philadelphia Coal Company is preparing to resume work at three collieries at once.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 16.—There has been no resumption of work at the collieries in this neighborhood yet. All is quiet.

ASHLAND, Penn., Feb. 16.—No collieries are yet in operation in this immediate neighborhood, and there is no prospect of resumption until after a basis has been agreed upon between the operators and the Workmen's Benevolent Association.

SHAMOKEN, Penn., Feb. 16.—Seven collieries have resumed work in this vicinity. Five others have not yet resumed, on account of improvements being made.

ST. CLAIR, Penn., Feb. 16.—Work has not been resumed at the collieries in this vicinity.

READING, Penn., Feb. 16.—It is stated that it is probable that by the 1st of March there will not be a single anthracite furnace in blast in the Schuylkill Valley, the manufacturers having acquiesced, at the recent meeting in New-York, in the virtual embargo upon coal transportation, as implied in the doubling of tolls upon that article over the Reading Railroad. The purpose of this is understood to be the prevention of further attempts at resumption until a radical change is effected in the system.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 16.—The Pine Knot colliery at Minersville resumed work today. The prospects are that others will also resume by next Monday.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Railroad from Orange to Newark—Banners of the State Regiments—Election of State Officers—Other Business.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—A bill was introduced in the House today for a railroad from Orange to Newark. A resolution was introduced for the appointment of a committee to take charge of the flags of the State regiments in the late war. Both Houses went into joint meeting this afternoon, and elected the State officers nominated by the Republican caucus last night. The present Democratic office-holders were nominated by that party, but were defeated by a vote of 45 to 29. A resolution was introduced in the Senate authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissoners to attend to the sale of the Stevens Battery. A bill to enable the Morris Canal Company to lease their canal and franchises, has passed both Houses.

THE FISHERIES.

Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature—The Arbitrary and Unfriendly Legislation of the Canadians.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations today reported the following resolutions on the fisheries question:

Resolved, That the recent legislation of the Canadian Dominion upon the fisheries upon the north-east coast, and the arbitrary and unfriendly action of the authorities there toward our citizens engaged in that important pursuit, constitute a grievance that demands the attention and protection of the General Government, and that it is of great moment that the negotiation about to take place between England and the United States should re-establish in a clear manner, and on a firm basis, the ancient and inviolable rights of our citizens on the fishing grounds; should secure to them such privileges as the present state of the fisheries make reasonable and right, and provide indemnity for any unjust seizures that have been made.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send a copy of this resolve to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Irish Exiles—Preparations to Receive the Fenians by the Samaria in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—At an adjourned meeting of the Committee of Irish Citizens, it was resolved to prepare an address, and to receive subscriptions for the released Fenian prisoners, now in New-York. The Subcommittee reported the receipt of $1,480, and it was voted to keep the list open until Saturday at noon. The Committee were instructed to use their own discretion as to the time of presentation. An address was adopted. PATRICK DONOHUE, Chairman, and five others, were appointed a committee to receive and provide for Col. HALPINE on his arrival at Boston in the *Samaria*. The New-York Committee will probably leave for Boston on Saturday night.

ARKANSAS.

Possible Impeachment of the Attorney-General—The Lieutenant-Governor's Case—Resignation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock says: "A resolution was introduced in the House, yesterday, reciting that judgments to the amount of $16,000 have been obtained, on militia vouchers, against the State through the willful negligence of the Attorney-General in directing the auditor to pay the same, and instructing the Committee on Impeachment to investigate the matter, and, if fraud is found, as alleged, to prefer articles of impeachment. The Supreme Court overruled the demurrer in the case of the Lieutenant-Governor, two Justices dissenting. The Court adjourned until Friday, at which time the trial will proceed on the facts of the case. Immediately after the Court adjourned Chief-Justice WELSHIRE resigned, and the Governor accepted his resignation.

Articles of Impeachment Against Gov. Clayton—Indications of Resistance.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 16.—The *Avalanche* has a special dispatch from Little Rock, which says that articles of impeachment were presented today in the House against Gov. CLAYTON by Mr. PADGETT. The charges are substantially as follows:

That Gov. CLAYTON has conspried with members of the Supreme Court of the State, maliciously and unlawfully to deprive the Lieutenant-Governor of his office when he had been lawfully elected by the people, and had qualified according to the Constitution and laws; that he has unlawfully removed N. H. LOCK, County and Probate Judge, and Clerk of Court, who were also constitutionally elected; that he has directed, aided and encouraged fraud in the election of a Senator and three Representatives of the General Assembly from the Thirteenth District; that that he has accepted a pecuniary consideration for the issuing of State bonds or obligations to and in favor of the Memphis and Little Rock, Fort Smith and Mississippi and Onehita and Red River Companies, in violation of law and disregard of his official duty as Governor, and other crimes and misdemeanors. It is therefore moved that he be suspended from exercising the functions of Governor, and that certain members may be appointed as managers on the part of the House to conduct his impeachment. The managers to be instructed to go to the bar of the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the people, and commence the impeachment of the Governor, and acquaint the Senate that the House in due time will exhibit and make good the particular articles of the impeachment, and demand the Senate to take order for the appearance of the Governor.

The motion for the previous question was carried by a vote of 42 to 38, and the articles were adopted by the same vote, amid intense excitement.

Another special to the Memphis *Avalanche* says that Gov. CLAYTON had a lot of arms removed to the west end of the capital last night, and is said to be swearing in everybody he can to get as militia. It is generally understood that three Supreme Court Judges will be impeached to-morrow—MCCLURE, SEANE and BENNETT—which will stop the Court from rendering a decision in the Johnson case.

Associate Justice MCCLURE has been made Chief-Justice, vice WILKSHIRE resigned.

THE TENNESSEE.

Dispatch from Rear Admiral Lee at Key West—He Believes the Steamer to be "All Right."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Admiral LEE arrived at Key West night before last, and the Secretary of the Navy, yesterday, when telegraphing him on other subjects, asked if he had any news of the *Tennessee*, and received the following reply:

No news of the *Tennessee*. None expected until the *Tybee* returns from San Domingo, last of the month, to New-York. I believe she is all right.

(Signed,) S. P. LEE, Rear Admiral, Commanding N. A. Fleet.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Meeting of the National Executive Committee in Philadelphia—Resolutions Adopted—Other Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held a meeting in this city today, at which a series of resolutions was adopted favoring universal amnesty as soon as the same can be effected; indorsing the efforts being made throughout the Union to elevate the working men by means of labor unions; favoring the judicious reform in our system of revenue, whereby the necessaries of life may be imported free of tax, and calling upon the Republican Party to stand by the Administration of President Grant. The resolutions were warmly discussed, and eloquent speeches were delivered by Chairman Ex-Gov. WM. A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey; Gov. JOHN W. GEARY, of Pennsylvania; WM. A. COOK, of the District of Columbia; WM. V. ALEXANDER, of New-York, and JAMES BUCHANAN, State Secretary of New-Jersey. The resolutions were then referred to a committee consisting of Gov. GEARY of Pennsylvania, Gov. WILLIAM A. NEWELL of New-Jersey, and THOMAS G. BAKER of New-York, with instructions to embody the same in an address to the people of the United States. Mr. BAKER, National Secretary, presented a report of the correspondence of his office, which was received and acted on in secret session. Other business of importance was transacted, but no report thereof has been furnished to the Press. The Secretary was directed to take measures to organize State Councils in Kentucky and other States. The Committee adjourned to meet in Washington in April.

The Pope and Archbishop Purcell, of Ohio—A Letter from His Holiness.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—The Pope has addressed a letter to Archbishop PURCELL, acknowledging the receipt of a communication in which the latter signifies and professes, with sincere heart and fulness of faith, his adhesion to the dogmatic Constitution published in the fourth session of the Vatican Council. The Pope expresses great satisfaction at this testimony of faith and sacerdotal feeling conveyed in the letter of the Archbishop—the more sincere, as it completely refutes the evil reports which certain newspapers have circulated against them.

The Little Church Around the Corner.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—About 3,000 people attended the testimonial performance for the benefit of the "Little Church Around the Corner" at the Opera-house this afternoon. About $1,900 were cleared. On Saturday afternoon the German Opera Troupe will give a free benefit to the same church.

Wendell Phillips in Newark—The Evils of Misgovernment.

WENDELL PHILLIPS delivered his lecture on the "Present Political Issues" before the Clayonian Society, in the First Baptist Church in Newark, last night, it being the last lecture of their Winter's course. The church, which is the largest audience-room in the city, was literally packed, and the audience comprised as well his bitter opponents as his admirers.

The speaker discussed the relations of capital and labor, and said that most of the incongruities and faults of our political system and our society spring from the unjust discriminations against labor. He compared the practice of settling difficulties between employers and workmen in England with the want of system here. In referring to the dominion of capital, he also spoke of the despotism of the liquor interests, and said that New-York was now ruled by 500 men. These five hundred employed as their agents, three thousand more men, one of whom ought to be hung. He deplored the growing power of great corporations, and inveighed strongly against the conditions of society which divested a half dozen of men the control of thousands of their fellows. In conclusion he alluded to the woman suffrage movement, asserting that in the consummation of this reform the American nation would find relief from many of the evils that now threaten its existence.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A Man Burned to Death in Brooklyn—Heroic Conduct of a Poor Girl.

Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was the scene, last evening about 7 o'clock, of a fire which resulted in the death of a human being, and the destruction of $15,000 worth of property. The flames were first discovered in the fur-store of JULIUS WEINBERG, No. 183 Fulton-street, but so rapidly did they spread, that before anything could be done they had reached the second floor, on which Mr. WEINBERG resided. The fire was first discovered by Mrs. WEINBERG, who at once gave the alarm, and called upon her servant-girl, JANE DUNN, who was upstairs with four of the children, to get out into the street. The only mode of exit from the floor in question was by a narrow staircase which led through the store; but so great had been the headway made by the fire, that the smoke was now rushing up in that direction in great masses. Unappalled, however, by that, the brave girl seized two of the little ones in her arms, and forcing the other two before her commenced her descent. After much difficulty, not the least portion of which came from danger of suffocation. the whole five got safely out to the street. At this point it was discovered that an old gentleman, named L. ECKSTEIN. (who had been living with the family in the capacity of tutor,) was still in the burning building. On learning that, JANE DUNN at once rushed back into the house through smoke and flame, and after great trouble, found the old man vainly grouping about among the smoke for a means of exit. Seizing him by the hand, she dragged him to the stairway, but so hot had it become around there that escape by that section was impossible. Seeing that, she at once turned her steps upward, and in a few minutes had the old gentleman pulled up to the fourth story, where an outlet by the scuttle presented itself. But here, when safety appeared to have been reached, he fell from the ladder, completely exhausted. She called loudly for assistance, but none came, and at last, to her horror, the flames came rolling up in such terrible volume, that she was compelled to fly, and leave the old man to his fate. The firemen had by this time got to work, but, for some unknown reason, they neglected to attend to the roof. At last the flames were extinguished, and the corpse, charred and wasted, was carried to the Morgue. Miss DUNN succeeded in making her way safely to an adjoining building, whence she was taken to the ground by the firemen. The deceased was a professor of Hebrew, and generally resided with his wife at No. 126 Ludlow-street, New-York City.

The loss on stock and furniture amounted to about $10,000; insured for $9,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $6,000, but is fully insured; it is owned by J. LONGWORTH, of New-York. The fire is supposed to have arisen from an overheated stove.

Annual Dinner of Resident Alumni of Dickinson College—Toasts and Speeches.

The second annual reunion and dinner of the New-York Association of the Alumni of Dickinson College took place at Delmonico's, yesterday evening. At 6 o'clock, the hour set for the dinner, a large number of the members of the alumni with their wives and daughters—a happy innovation on the established rule in that respect—had assembled in the parlors; and the entertainment had the air of a large family party, an illusion which was heightened by the extreme readiness and familiarity with which all entered into the spirit of the affair. In this respect the entertainment differed greatly from those given by colleges in which the religious belief is unbiased; the ties which ordinarily are severed on leaving college had been in this case strengthened by the common cause, in the advancement of which all had been working. Owing to the absence of Rev. R. L. DASHIELL, the President of the College, the dinner was delayed two hours; but the time passed by almost unnoticed, and the worthy doctor was fortunate enough to escape all blame on that account. At 8 o'clock the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements announced that dinner was ready, and ushered the party into the room. It is hardly necessary to say that it was served in a style which one has a right to expect from DELMONICO, that is, that it was excellent in every respect. It is, perhaps, well to notice the fact that the members of the Alumni sedulously refrained from the use of all kinds of intoxicating beverages. After the guests had satisfied themselves, the table was cleared, and the Secretary, Col. H. C. KING, delivered the opening address on behalf of the President of the Association. He then read letters of regret at not being able to attend from J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General; J. N. Marshall, Assistant Postmaster; Wm. H. Allen, President of Girrard College; Hon. J. F. Rushing, Rev. Jesse T. Peck, Prof. C. F. Hines and others. To the toast, "The Faculty of 1834," Rev. Dr. DEEMS responded with a very interesting speech filled with early reminiscences of the College. The second toast, "The Trustees, past and present," was responded to by Bishop JANES; "Our Graduates," by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D.; "The Ladies," by Hon. J. S. DIEHL, after which the toast, "Other Things," was given, which called forth quite a number of speeches both able and witty.

A telegram of fraternal greeting was received from the Alumni of the Wesleyan University, holding their reunion at the Astor House, and appropriately answered. At a late hour in the evening the party broke up. Among the gentlemen present were Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., and Dr. LANAHAN.

Fifteenth Assembly District—Union Republican Association—Tammany Republicans Denounced.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last night at Kromm's Hall in West Thirty-third-street. HENRY D. LAPOUGH, the President, occupied the chair. Col. WILLIAM B. ANERY acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the Republican Executive Committee of twenty-one, at the meeting on the 11th inst. at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in appointing a special committee to prepare and report a plan for the reorganization of the Republican Party in the City and County of New-York. The resolutions also approved of the part taken by President GRANT in relation to the Joint Commission for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, and thanked Hon. THOMAS MURPHY for the efficient means taken by him to break up the coalition existing between Tammany Hall and certain members of the Republican Party, known as Tammany Republicans. After the adoption of the resolutions, the President, Mr. LAPAUGH made an address, in which he referred to BENJ. F. MANIERRE and HENRY SMITH as Tammany Republicans, and said that they belonged to the Americus and Blossom Clubs, two of the most wily and efficient Democratic clubs in the City. He stated that the selection of Mr. GREELEY as Chairman of the Smith-Manierre Republican Committee, was regretted by the Republicans of the Fifteenth District, and the belief was strongly expressed that the selection of Mr. GREELEY for that position was for the purpose of taking advantage of his recognized good name and honesty, and thereby mislead the Republicans in regard to the real character of the persons composing the Committee. The acceptance by Mr. GREELEY of the chairmanship of the Committee is calculated to cause the Republicans in the country, who are not familiar with the schemes of the Tammany Republicans, to give them credit for possessing Republican principles and sympathies, which the Republicans in the City know to be false. The speaker concluded by saying that he hoped Mr. GREELEY would soon find it to his interest to resign his position as chairman of the Smith-Manierre Committee.

Col. WM. B. AVERY also made an address, in which he spoke of the great military services of President GRANT during the late war, and strongly advocated his renomination for the Presidency.

Dr. E. W. HOEBER commended the course of the Administration in causing the enactment by Congress of the law for the protection of voters, and spoke of the wisdom of the President in regard to the selection of the members of the Joint Commission.

Capt. L. M. ROUSE, Dr. W. J. STEWART and JOHN J. POLLOCK also addressed the Association, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Railroad Slaughter in New-Jersey.

The following represents the number of persons killed or injured on the railroads of New-Jersey during 1870: Camden and Amboy—Killed, 13; injured, 23. New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company—Killed, 19; injured, 14. Central Railroad—Killed, 13; injured, 20. Camden and Alanta—Killed, 2. Morris and Essex—Killed, 37; injured, not reported. Paterson and Hudson River—Killed, 21; injured, 22. West Jersey Road—Killed, 5; injured, 4. Belvidere and Delaware Road—Killed, 5; injured, 3.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER

Recovery of the Remains of the Brakeman, Mooney, of the Pacific Train.

Operations of the Diver—A Gaping Crowd at the Scene of the Wreck—Sleighing Parties Present from Remote Sections—Additional Important Testimony Before the Coroner.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1871.

Early this morning the diver, Mr. POLK, was on the ground, and made several descents to the bottom of the creek. The bright clear sunshine and still water, greatly facilitated his work, but no results followed beyond the discovery of new portions of the wreck. The oil, mud, and chips were so thickly mixed in the current that it was almost impossible for him to see. As usual, a large crowd gathered around the spot. This included many country people, who came in sleighs from remote sections. The great attraction seemed to be the diver. A considerable proportion of the spectators were ladies, who crowded the decks of the ice-bound sloops adjacent, and eagerly peered over the rails into the black and greasy waters. The battered and broken locomotive shows the effects of the terrible force of the concussion that it met. The tough, thick boiler-iron, riveted and braced; the bands of steel and the strong rods are battered and torn to shreds. The bright brass-work gleams in the sunlight, but the iron bears evidence of the fierce, devouring flame in which it was engulfed. A strong square of piles have been driven in about the place where it laid. Upon these are heavy timbers, which support powerful derricks. Operations have now been systematized. Some railroad policemen guard the vicinity, and by keeping back the curious people at a proper distance, greatly facilitate the diver's movements.

ARTICLES RECOVERED BY THE DIVER.

Several times this morning he came to the surface bearing in his hands different articles recovered—an ice-water cooler, then a small trunk, a tin box, &c. On these occasions, as his head appeared above the surface of the water, and the article discovered, in his hand, the spectators would press forward with great excitement, under the impression that the corpse of the missing engineer had been discovered. It is quite unlikely that any more bodies will be found until all of the immense amount of *débris* shall have been removed. Much of this is firmly embedded in the mud, some of the iron being driven in with great force. It is possible, though not probable, that some bodies may have floated into the inlet of the creek, and are now under the ice. Residents of this vicinity express the opinion that even if the diver's idea is correct in this respect, *i. e.*, that the pile of *débris* formed a barrier through which a corpse might not pass out riverward, the strong currents of the creek might draw them under the ice, where they now may be entombed.

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE BRAKEMAN.

Early this afternoon the body of MOONEY, the lost brakeman, was recovered. It was at once recognized by his comrades, who exhibited much feeling as they gazed upon the mutilated remnant of a once manly and genial fellow.

MOONEY's body presented a ghastly spectacle. The head was terribly burned, and the face nearly all gone. The right hand was gloved, and seemed reaching out as if grasping or clutching at some object. The left arm was burned completely off, and other portions of the body badly charred. The only identity was certified by a pair of fine high-top boots, which were almost entirely uninjured.

The Inquest—Additional Testimony—Statement of an Old Engineer—Past and Present Rules of the Hudson River Road—The Arrangement of Signal-Lights.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

The adjourned session of the Coroner's inquest was commenced in the Supreme Courtroom at 2 o'clock this afternoon. But few spectators were present. WM. B. HORTON, a locomotive-engineer, who has been in active service on the principal roads in this section for twenty-three years, several of which he served on the Hudson River Road, and the past nineteen on the Boston and Albany, was first examined. The substance of his testimony is as follows:

PECULIARITIES OF OIL-TRAINS.

It takes longer to stop an oil-train than others, because the oil swashes and leaks all the time, more or less, on the brake; the brake then will not take hold; am somewhat familiar with the track at New-Hamburg; the grade is about eight feet to the mile; the grade extends from the tunnel to the tank; an oil-train of twenty-six cars, running at the rate of twelve miles an hour, from in front of the Hamburg Depot, on a cold night, with frost on the rails, would require three-quarters of a mile to stop it; a little frost set on a rail over night acts like ice over which the wheels, even if set by a brake, would stride like a sled-runner; the broken axle might drag over frozen ground without those on the train feeling it, and it would not break the train unless the ties were somewhat raised and the ground was soft.

WHERE BRAKEMEN SHOULD BE.

If the brakemen are not at their places—at the front, centre and rear of the train—they break the rules of the road, and are guilty of gross neglect of duty; such a night as that was, a brakeman could not be out in the cold for more than an hour; I would not risk riding twelve miles on an oil-car that night; if the brakeman was out on that train near where the broken axle was, I should not think the jolt would be noticed when the ground was frozen.

TIME REQUIRED TO STOP AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Between Low Point and New Hamburg, with such an express-train going thirty-five miles per hour and all the brakes and equipments in good order, it might be stopped within one hundred rods; but on such a night as that, to make a sure thing, you would want one-half mile; I never applied the patent brakes but once in my life; that Pacific Express train would require at least a half mile on that grade to stop; I should think from the looks of the engine that it struck the tank-car on one corner, for that is broken off, and the other is good; one-quarter rate of speed would have thrown it as it went; we have only three brakemen on any train; I should never have a less number, even if we had the patent brakes; that Pacific express could not have been stopped, after being signaled, before it reached the tunnel.

THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD IN THE PAST.

When I ran over this road there was always a white light at the Hamburg draw; I could see it from Low Point; there was always a watchman there; he did not have anything to do with the water-tank at Old Troy; I always supposed that his sole duty was to attend that bridge; I used to know that draw-bridge; a man there ought to change the light in two minutes; at the Albany bridge are red and white lights elevated by a rope worked by a man on the bridge; when the white light is elevated the red one is depressed and covered in a box; they can be changed in one minute, or less; it would occupy five minutes to go up a forty-foot ladder to change a draw light; in former years, when I ran over the road, there always were seperate flagmen on the draw and at the tank; it might be judicious in the Winter time, when the draw is frozen up, to dispense with one of these men to save expense.

JOHN J. LESLIE testified regarding the value of the patent brakes. He was of opinion that by their use the Pacific train could have been stopped within a half mile.

THE LIGHTS ON THE BRIDGE.

SIMEON GRAHAM, formerly employed on the Hudson River Road, and in charge of the draw-bridge at New-Hamburg and the lights there, testified:

Was there the year around, except when relieved by another man; I left their employ about a year ago; the white light was never to be turned unless the bridge was out of order; if a train should run off the track on the bridge, the white light would not be changed; the red lights should be sent up and down the track; I could change that light in a minute; I should not have changed the red light on the bridge, but if I saw the train approaching half a mile off I would grab a red light and run down the track as fast as I could; my instructions were given me verbally by the road-master; I think that the express train could have been signaled much better from the tower than from the track; a red light on the track can be seen three-quarters of a mile; from the tower it could be seen a mile and a half; the ladder was forty or fifty feet high, on the north side of the draw; it would take me at least two minutes to run from the tank to the draw-bridge; the light was in good order when I was there; I never saw any lights managed by a crank; in the Summer time the two watchmen were required to be there day and night if the work required it; there were but two men; I have been up seven days in the week; sometimes I would catch an hour's sleep; we had to do the best we could about that.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

Superintendent J. M. TOUCEY again testified as to the rules of the road:

These rules are now in operation; [printed copies of rules and instructions furnished to each juror;] paper marked B requires conductors to keep bell-cords on all trains; C states that complaints had been made about the neglect to provide bell-cords, and that the rule must be observed; the object of the light on the bridge is to indicate the condition of the draw; it is the option of employes to use it to signal other near-by peril; that light was about twenty-five feet above the track; I presume an improvement could be made, so that the light could be worked from the track; there is no rule compelling trains to slow up at bridges; no one not employed on the road has a right to ride on the engine; SIMMONS had no order to allow any one to ride, but sometimes railroad men are favored in that way; I don't know how soon that light could be changed; a train a mile or a mile and a half distant could get the red signal from the draw quicker than from the track; nearer by the reverse would be the case; under the same circumstances, (as the former calamity,) if the flagman had changed the light, he would not be blamed for exceeding instructions; I have not seen them; I know of boiler plate-iron oil-tanks; we have not used them; if an engine struck one fairly, it would tear a hole, and the result would be about the same; the axles of that broken oil-car were of the best wrought-iron; there is no rule requiring the freight-cars to be examined between Albany and New-York.

STATEMENT OF PACIFIC TRAIN BRAKEMEN.

PETER DOW testified: I am middle brakeman on the second Pacific express train; have been there about a year; my duties require that I shall see that all the patent brakes are in order before leaving a station, and to attend to the signals; I am on the fifth and sixth cars from the engine, (the third and fourth sleeping-cars;) I usually stand just inside the door; I was on the fourth sleeper that night; heard the signal "down brakes" given once; immediately I felt a jar; I think it was the engineer shutting off steam; I got out as quickly as I could, put my hand on the brake, and the next second came the crash; I only heard the whistle once; it was about twenty yards north of the water-tank; I am sure we had passed that tank; the brake that I took hold of was not sprung; I put my hand on it, and just commenced to turn it when the crash came; if the patent was on I could not have moved it; I can't say about the express-cars, but on the others the patent brakes were all in order that night; I and the rear brakeman tried them; I am sure we had passed the tank, for I looked out and saw the freight-train standing there; I could not tell whether it was our engine or the freight-engine that whistled; from Yorkville up we had been running fast, but when I got out on the platform we were not running as fast as usual; I guess the engineer had seen something and slowed up; the jar was not severe; it did not throw me down, because we had the patent bumpers on; I covered the two last sleepers and the rear coach; the patents were not applied to them; I have been on the train when the patents were put on, but only a part of them took effect; I never knew them all to take effect.

PATRICK J. DIXON testified: I am the rear brakeman on the second Pacific Express; I examined all the brakes before the train left that night; they were all right; when I heard the whistle that night, I was at the stove fixing the fire; I jumped to the brake; just then we were at the water-tank passing the engine of the freight train on the other track; just as I had my hand to turn the brake, the collision occurred; I grabbed my red light and ran down the track to warn the following train.

Six o'clock having arrived, the inquest was adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

A. ST. C.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

The Baggage and Drawing-Room Cars of a Hudson River Railroad Train Thrown Down an Embankment—One Man Burned by Exploding Gasoline.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The 4 o'clock train, today, from New-York, over the Hudson River Railroad, ran off the track two miles north of Greenbush. The baggage and drawing-room cars were thrown down an embankment and burned; the mails and baggage were saved. All the passengers were got out safely, but one went back into the drawing-room car to look for some articles when the gasoline in the burning car exploded, and he was burned, but it is thought not seriously.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ALBANY, Feb. 17—1 A. M.—A terrible accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, about two miles above Bath, Rensselaer County, at 10 o'clock last night.

The train consisted of one baggage-car, one drawing-room coach, and a passenger-car. The rails were spread apart by some accident, throwing the three cars off the track. They ran a distance of 300 feet in this way, when the passenger-coach went over against the hill-side and lay there, while the engine and the other two cars went on 300 feet further.

Here the cars rolled over an embankment fully twenty feet high into the gully below, where they caught fire and were totally destroyed.

Fortunately there were not many passengers in the drawing-room car.

A train was sent down from Troy, and the wounded were taken up there.

Latest Particulars—A Broken Rail the Cause—Two Cars Burned.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The Montreal Express train, which left New-York at 4 P. M., ran off the track between this city and Albany to-night, about 10 o'clock. A broken rail threw the train from the track, and after running about twenty rods, the rear coach swung against an embankment on the right, and became detached. Meantime the tender had become uncoupled from the baggage-car, and that car and a palace-car tumbled down into a ravine. The palace-car immediately took fire from the gasoline on board, and both cars were burned up. The passengers, however, escaped through the windows. ALFRED HILLYARD, of Pennsylvania, upon returning into the car for his baggage was severely burned about the head and neck, but not fatally. Others were burned but not seriously. The mails and baggage were all saved.

Wesleyan University Alumni at Astor House—Election of Officers—After-Dinner Speeches.

The third annual meeting of the New-York Alumni of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., was held last evening at the Astor House. Previous to dinner an election for officers was held, with the following result: Hon. GEO. G. REYNOLDS, President; D. Curry, D. D., B. K. Pierce, D. D., Vice-Presidents; C. R. North, Esq., Secretary; Orange Judd, Esq., Treasurer; Executive Committee, B. K. Pierce, S. H. Olin, H. C. M. Ingraham, D. G. Harriman.

About 120 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner, after discussing which Judge REYNOLDS called the Assembly to order and made a few remarks, in which he said that there was nothing to his mind so like a family gathering as these alumni reunions. Speeches were made by Dr. B. K. PIERCE, Rev. Dr. FOSS, and several others.

Mr. C. C. NORTH referred to the arduous labors of the Trustees at commencement time, and Rev. S. E. BALDWIN, of the M. E. China Mission, referring to the incoming of the "heathen Chinee" here, said that they would be in the halls of Wesleyan in a few years, and he asked that, for each of the next five years, four graduates of the University be given to the work in China.

Short speeches were also made by Dr. Curry, Prof. Van Rensehoter Harriman, Mr. Kellogg, of Chicago, Prof. Carhart, of Claverack Institution, Mr. Hy. Staats, of Union Theological Seminary, City, Mr. Quinlan, of Newark, Chauncey Schaffer and others, and Alumni departed to their homes about midnight perfectly steady, having indulged in nothing stronger than Adams' ale—nothing stronger being on the table or ordered by any one. During the evening a congratulatory telegram was sent to Dickinson College Alumni, who met in Delmonico's. Thus pleasantly ended the third annual reunion of Wesleyan University Alumni of New-York.

Tenth Assembly District Republican Association.

A large meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 385 Bowery, M. B. BROWN in the chair. Twenty-seven new members were enrolled and a good deal of routine business transacted. A resolution was adopted sustaining the action of the General Committee. In answer to a communication received from the State Committee asking for reorganization, a resolution was adopted to revise the roll of the Association, and a committee of seven appointed.

Several members spoke at some length on the necessity of unity and firmness in the organization, that they should waste no more precious time in "dilly dallying," but exert themselves to bring together and cement the Republican strength of the community.

The meeting then adjourned to the call of the chair.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

HOMEOPATHIC PETITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented numerous petitions from citizens of Massachusetts for the establishment of a chair of homeopathy in the National Institute at Washington. Referred.

SIGNATURES VERIFIED.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, submitted various affidavits from citizens of North Carolina to verify the signatures to a remonstrance recently presented by himself against the removal of the disabilities of Senator elect VANCE and Representative elect WADDELL of that State. The affidavits set forth that the signatures were made by a person deputed for that purpose at a public meeting, each of the signers coming up in person and requesting his name to be put down. This explained why they were in the same handwriting. On Mr. POOL'S motion the affidavits and remonstrances were referred to the appropriate Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to encourage the laying of ocean telegraph cables, and to secure the same for the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, introduced a bill for the extension of a patent for improvement in power looms for the manufacture of cotton. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, introduced a bill to repeal the iron-clad oath. Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported with amendment a bill to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road, and for other purposes.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment a bill authorizing the conveyance of inchoate pre-emption rights before the issue of patents.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill providing for the recovery of damages for the loss of the sloop-of-war *Oneida*, and for the enlistment of 300 additional seamen in the United States Navy. Also a large number of private bills.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit, &c., and asked its consideration.

Mr. COLE, of California, objected, in order that appropriation bills should not be further delayed.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, the House bill changing the time for holding the United States Circuit and District Courts at Erie, Penn., was passed.

RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, with the veto message of the President returning the bill with his objections. The question being, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President?—the yeas and nays were called in accordance with constitutional requirement, and resulted, yeas 2—Messrs. ROSS and SAULSBURY—nays 57.

Mr. NYE then reported from the same Committee a bill similar to the one just disposed of, except that the clause in the former, objectionable to the President, was omitted, and a requirement that claims shall be preferred within twelve months. He asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, objected.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the right of the Treasury Department to retain all compensation for services rendered for the United States by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches, to apply on the interest of the bonds issued by the United States to aid in the construction of said road.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, Chairman, said the Judiciary Committee had been considering the question for some time on a similar resolution of the Senate.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, thought the question entirely distinct from that embraced in the former resolution.

The resolution was then agreed to without objection.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

Mr. CAMERON called up the House bill for a centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. He said as but a few minutes remained of the morning hour, he would make no remarks upon the bill. It was well understood, and he apprehended no opposition.

At the request of several Senators the bill was read at length.

Messrs. CONKLING, of New-York, and BOREMAN, of West Virginia, called for the reading of particular portions, thus occupying the remainder of the morning hour, at the expiration of which the Legislative Appropriation bill came up as the regular order of business.

Mr. SCOTT appealed to Mr. COLE, Chairman of the Committee, to have a change of the latter bill to allow a vote to be taken upon the Philadelphia celebration. Prompt action upon it, he said, was necessary, so that the Pennsylvania Legislature might be applied to before its adjournment to authorize the erection of suitable buildings.

Mr. COLE declined to yield, in view of the delay which had already occurred upon the Appropriation bills, and the near approach of the day for adjournment.

APPROPRIATION BILL—JUDGES' SALARIES.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment to increase the salaries of United States District Judges.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said the amendment was designed to do away with the present well-digested graduating scale of compensation for District Judges, and to pay them all alike $5,000 per annum, the aggregate increased expense amounting to $64,500. He argued that the present discrimination should be adhered to, because the judicial labors and expenses of living of some of the Judges far exceeded those of others, while this proposition was to provide as well for those who needed no increase as for those who did.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, thought that, as the qualifications required for a Judge in every case were the same, no discrimination should be made in their pay.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, advocated the increase, believing the inevitable tendency of poor salaries was to rule poor men out of participation in the Government, and, as a rule, the character of official services was commensurate with the compensation.

The proposed increase was then retained in the bill—yeas 30, nays 28.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, moved to make the salaries of Circuit Judges $6,000, instead of $7,500.

Messrs. BAYARD and SAULSBURY of Delaware, favored the larger sum, and Messrs. YATES, of Illinois, and HAMLIN of Maine, the lesser. Adopted.

The section increasing judicial salaries was then adopted, as amended; yeas, 35, nays 26.

The following is the scale:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	$8,500
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	8,000
United States Circuit Court	6,000
Chief Justice of the Court of Claims and the Superior Court of the District of Columbia	6,000
Associate Justices of said Courts	5,000
United States District Judges	5,000

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported an amendment prohibiting hereafter the reopening of any accounts or claims, unless adjusted by special authority of the law or any action by the Treasury officers upon such as have not been presented within six years from the date of their origin, and in the cases of infants or lunatics six years from the removal of disabilities. This is not to apply to claims from the late rebel States not admitted by law, or to individual cases of relief by special legislation.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, spoke of the circumlocution, the delay and trouble now attending the liquidation of meritorious claims in the departments, which he preferred to lessen rather than increase. In view of all the embarrassments and annoyances in the way he would never undertake to collect a claim from the Government, no matter how just. He objected to the amendment, because he thought an officer should be allowed to correct a palpable mistake in the settlement of a claim without coming to Congress for the purpose.

Mr. WARNER, of Alabama, thought the public service would be equally benefited by such a provision.

Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, believed that to add to the obstacles already imposed by law, would be to make it impossible for any citizen to collect a claim against the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, referred to the Chorpenning claim as a case in which an Assistant Postmaster-General had resigned his position to take up a claim concerning which he had acquired valuable Government information through his official position.

The amendment was finally rejected as irrelevant to the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, reported another amendment from the Finance Committee as a substitute for a similar amendment from the Committee on Appropriations, prohibiting any Government employe, for three years after his retirement from a Department, from being interested as agent or attorney in the prosecution of a claim before that Department.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, disapproved of the amendment. He could not agree that an American citizen should be disqualified from any employment because he had been employed by the Government at a miserable salary.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, thought the Government ought to encourage the dissemination of Department information for the benefit of honest claimants.

Messrs. NYE, of Nevada, and SAULSBURY, of Delaware, maintained that the Government had not power to prevent a man from earning a living in any legitimate business.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, said the proposition went upon the idea that claims against the Government, however just, were to be defeated by a suppression of the facts in the Departments. It was the duty of an honest officer to disclose to a claimant everything, both for and against a claim.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, held that the information acquired by a clerk was the exclusive property of the Government and advocated the amendment. The amendment, and also a similar one of the Committee on Appropriations, were then rejected.

Without final action on the bill the Senate, at 5¾ o'clock P. M., went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AN EARLIER HOUR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, it was ordered that on and after Saturday next the House shall meet at 11 o'clock.

PETITION.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, presented a petition for a railroad charter from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Chattanooga, Tenn.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, gave notice that on Tuesday next, after the reading of the journal, he would report back the Southern Pacific Railroad bill for immediate action.

THE WEST POINT TROUBLES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Military Committee on the West Point Academy troubles.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, intimated his apprehension lest action on the subject would be a precedent, and that the House would have a West Point case every session. He had no objection to the resolution authorizing the restoration of the three cadets of the Fourth Class, but he was opposed to the second resolution ordering the expulsion of some cadets of the First Class, and the trial by Court-martial of the rest, and he believed that in adopting such resolution the House would be transcending its jurisdiction.

Mr. JOHNSON, of California, argued in support of the additional resolution offered by himself ordering a Court of inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the Academy. He charged that, as against one of the expelled cadets, (BARNES,) whom he himself had nominated to the Academy, they had evinced malignity and hate and been guilty of falsehood, and that the dropping of BARNES from the rolls for deficiency after a sham examination, was the most villainous portion of the whole transaction. He referred to Gen. UPTON'S intimation as to the ease with which BARNES could be got rid of, and said that his (JOHNSON'S) district had been wounded in its dignity by the action of Gen. UPTON, who was not fit to occupy a position as pedagogue in a district school. He declared that the record made up against MR. BARNES, after a false and spurious examination, was as false as hell; as false as the malignant heart of the scoundrel who made it.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, eulogized the character of Gen. PITCHER, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and said that as a brave and gallant officer, as a man of discriminating judgment, and of a high sense of justice in all the relations of life, Gen. PITCHER had no superior in the army. He appreciated the delinquencies of the three cadets of the Fourth Class. They had been guilty of a grave violation of discipline; but that fact afforded no mitigation or legal justification for the conduct of the First Class. But, taking it altogether, he was disposed to treat the whole transaction as one of those exceptional and impulsive affairs that arise occasionally in all institutions of learning. He would vote for the first resolution, to restore the cadets to the Fourth Class, but he would vote against the second resolution. He asked to have printed in the *Globe*, as part of his remarks, the version of the affair given by the First Class and published in the New-York papers, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter, to himself, from Gen. PITCHER, invoking his (NIBLACK'S) assistance to protect him from undeserved condemnation and from partisan malevolence, intimating that the Subcommittee which made the investigation did so with strong prejudices; that their sittings did not exceed eight hours, and that although he had earnestly entreated them to examine and investigate everything relating to the discipline of the Academy, they had examined but four cadets. Gen. PITCHER further says:

> I have carried a burden in the effort to harmonize the social relations between the colored cadet and his companions which no one else in the land has attempted; that effort will prove one of magnitude to any one who attempts it. It will be realized in Washington where the honorable members are in such close relations as those under which the cadets live.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, after commenting upon the facts in the case, expressed the idea that the three cadets of the Fourth Class should be punished slightly; that the cadets of the First Class should be punished more severely, and that the officers of the Academy should be visited with the severest reprehension.

Mr. SHANK, of Indiana, desired the people of his State to be represented in a protest against the West Point school. That school ought to be wiped out, and its interests spread among the several States, instead of being concentrated into a "School for Scandal," which had disgraced the nation.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. PACKARD, of Indiana, and STOUGHTON, of Michigan, in support of the resolutions, and by Mr. DYER, of Missouri, against it.

Mr. STOUGHTON commented upon Mr. SLOCUM'S remarks the other day as to the son of President GRANT. He characterized it as a covert attack upon the President, which was not quite fair or chivalric, or worthy of the high character of Mr. SLOCUM. He asserted that that gentleman's assumptions were not supported by a single particle of evidence, as it appeared from the evidence that during the four years that Cadet GRANT had been in the Academy he had only written four times to his father to procure the remission of four sentences of his classmates.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, signified his idea that it was not the business of the House to undertake the regulation of the affairs at the Military Academy. He was in favor of the restoration of the three cadets of the Fourth Class, and of sending back the case of the First Class to the officers of the institution, with instructions to investigate it, and if, in the judgment of the House, the result arrived at was not correct, the House might then revise it.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, differed entirely from the view of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (BANKS,) in reference to the power of Congress over the Military Academy, and argued in favor of the resolutions reported by the Committee.

The hour allowed for discussion having closed, Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, so that he might have an opportunity of addressing the House, but the motion was rejected, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions and amendments.

The first vote was taken on the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to substitute for the second resolution of the Committee, directing the expulsion of the ringleaders of the First Class and the court-martialing of the rest, a resolution depriving the First Class, on graduation, of the customary furlough.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 97, nays 111.

The next vote was on Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment, as an additional resolution, directing a Court of Inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the Academy.

The resolution was agreed to without the yeas and nays, the vote on division being 85 to 52.

The first resolution of the Committee, directing the restoration of Cadets BAIRD, BARNES and FLECKINGER, was agreed to without a division.

The next vote was on the second resolution of the Committee, directing the dismissal of the leaders and instigators of the First Class, and the Court-martialing of the others.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to lay on the table this resolution, and the additional resolutions offered by Mr. JOHNSON. Negatived—33 to 109.

The second resolution was then agreed to—yeas 113, nays 89.

PROTECTION OF LIFE ON STEAM-BOATS.

The House then, at 2½ o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

The bill contains seventy-one sections, covering fifty-five printed pages. It establishes regulations to be observed by steamers to guard against loss or danger from fire, leaking, explosions, or other accidents.

The bill was passed as a substitute for a Senate bill, and the House, at 4:40, adjourned.

Prof. Agassiz and His Life-Work.

In his address before the Joint Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, asking for further endowment for the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Prof. AGASSIZ said:

"The museum has done something toward improving science in America. Twenty-four years ago I was present at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Cincinnati, where specimens from all parts of the West were brought together to be seen by the scientific men of the East, to be appreciated as evidence of the progress made in science in America. When one of the members of the Association moved that to make the best use of these collections they should be sent to Europe to be identified by paleontologists and zoölogists of the Old World, to be returned to us as standard specimens for future advancement, I opposed that motion as earnestly as I could, stating that it would be an acknowledgment of inferiority on the part of America, from which we could never rise again; that there was already a beginning in scientific matters in the East which would make it possible to have those things worked out as well in America as they could be abroad. My motion was carried, and yet I remained under the imputation, which was loudly expressed by some, that I had carried a big job; that my motion had been made in order that I might have the benefit of describing those specimens, and thus raise my reputation. I resolved then, to myself, but never spoke of it before, that I would never describe an American fossil, and I have kept my resolve. The progress since then has been such that now an American student scouts the idea of sending a piece of work to a European ordeal. That is what the Museum has done for America. * * * I am old enough to be beyond all false modesty. I feel that I can do some service, and I have the most intense desire to do it. My whole thought is wrapped up in that museum, and I will tell you why. When I saw the importance of such an institution, I considered very carefully what was the wiser thing for me to do—to go on writing or to devote my energies to building up a museum. I had then published two volumes of my contributions to the natural history of the United States. They met with much favor, such as no work of a similar kind has ever received in this country. To continue the work would have been the source of great income to me, but I thought I could do more good building up a museum. It is eight years since I have left off writing. It was not a want of desire to make contributions to science, or to rival the scientific men of Europe, who look upon me as though I had gone to sleep in the United States, and as though my usefulness had been wasted in popular efforts. I thought I knew what I was aiming at when I was trying to secure the lead in the progress of science to my adopted country, and I am just in a position which is the most critical of my life. A liberal help will place me in a position to complete that work within the time I may hope to live. Small help would bind me to do what cannot be done under those circumstances, and it would also prevent me from doing that kind of literary work for which I have some ability. So now, gentlemen, I appeal to you to be generous to your own public institutions."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

Line and Staff in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Stevens bill, to regulate rank in the navy, &c., passed the House almost unanimously, was sent to the Senate, referred to their Committee on Naval Affairs, and by said Committee reported back to the Senate on the 10th inst., but so "amended" that it is in reality a most offensive line measure. The Senate Committee hastily, after hearing only the line side, (no consultation with the staff,) adopted the line prospectus, which the House Committee, after hearing both line and staff, satisfying themselves concerning the organizations and precedents in foreign navies, and after carefully studying the question for a year, rejected! The Senate Committee's "amendments" are that staff officers shall "rank with" instead of having the rank of certain grades, as it is in the army, where "it works well." This ranking "with" amounts to nothing, as the staff have realized these many long years. The line officers designate it (this "ranking with") as "a myth," "a humbug!" The next "amendment" is that the one who occupies the shifting position of so-called executive officer shall be given precedence over all staff officers whenever he (the executive officer) represents the Captain, and that is always. Nothing but positive, real, substantial rank (and this does not imply command, nor has any such pretenses ever been made by the staff,) will satisfy the claims of justice—nothing else settle the difficulties in the navy.

Unpaid Letters and the Dead Letter Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I could wish we had some better "postal regulations" in regard to letters prepaid. The English laws, as I understand, are that all letters dropped in the Post-office are forwarded whether prepaid or not; those not prepaid are charged double postage, or a fine of a few cents is added. In December I wrote a letter to my son in San Francisco, Cal., and in my haste I omitted the stamp. The result was the letter was sent to the "dead letter office," Washington. Some ten days or a fortnight afterward my son received a circular from Washington saying a letter directed to him was held for postage, and if he would send a three cent stamp the letter would be forwarded. The stamp was sent and letter received after a loss of over three weeks' time.

H. R.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

A Word from Mr. Sloan's Patrons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. SLOAN, in his published letters, so frequent of late, makes constant mention of our patrons, the commuters on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and evinces so much solicitude for their welfare, that the said patrons would feel more like returning Mr. SLOAN'S kind regards if he would not confine himself to words merely, but would also express himself by acts; but as long as we have the same half-lighted cars, the same irregularity of the starting of the trains, and the same utter indifference to the wishes of the passengers, the commuters cannot return Mr. SLOAN'S expressions, for we know that any one of us who may accidentally leave his ticket at home would be as unceremoniously ejected from the cars unless he paid his fare twice as we have been heretofore.

COMMUTER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1871.

The Hudson River Railroad Tunnels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the public is interested in the management of the Hudson River Railroad, it might be as well to state a fact well known to every regular traveler on this road, and which has happened on three different occasions to members of my family—with, fortunately no serious result—viz.: that several of the tunnels have not been widened since the introduction of the newer and wider "palace cars," so that two express trains cannot pass in these places without striking fire, and on one occasion badly damaging the roof of one of the rear cars, and generally making old travelers uneasy whenever they go through a tunnel on this road.

CONSTANT TRAVELER.

FISHKILL ON HUDSON, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

Our Fractional Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Has the time not yet arrived when we can substitute a metallic currency for one of rags? Of course I refer to what is known as fractional currency, the "greenbacks" being generally admitted to be the best currency we have ever had. In no other country is paper used as currency for such small amounts as here. Even in poor bankrupt Austria the smallest denomination of paper money is "one gulden," equal to about forty cents of our money, all smaller money being in silver and copper coins. Must we still continue to use dirty and ragged bits of paper which necessity has forced us to substitute? Nothing would be more popular among all classes of the people than to restore a metallic currency for all sums less than $1. And this would not be very difficult at the present time, the amount of fractional currency being only about $50,000,000, and the premium on silver being very small. If the Secretary of the Treasury has not sufficient authority to effect this change, application should be made to Congress this session to pass a law authorizing it. Our children are growing up, many of them having never even seen the gold or silver coin of the United States, and they are not likely to, unless some measures are taken soon to restore it to circulation.

ARGENT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871.

Galvanic Engines.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of some statements which have lately appeared in the public prints with reference to galvanic or electric engines, the following facts and figures with reference to the maximum possibilities of such machines may be of interest or use to some of your readers. What I shall here state is well known to all men of science, but is not so generally appreciated by the public at large.

The doctrine of conservation of force (now as well established as that of gravitation) teaches us that a certain maximum of force can be developed by the use of a given quantity of any material—as, for example, coal in a steam-engine, or zinc in a galvanic battery—which may be more or less completely utilized, but cannot be exceeded. Thus, a pound of coal burned in one minute, if applied without any loss whatever, would develop 332-horse power for that time; as applied in practice, in our ordinary engines, it develops but about twelve-horse power, all the rest being lost. We see here what a margin for improvement exists. We are getting but from three to five per cent. of the "good" out of our fuel, and we might suppose that some other way of developing force, if less wasteful, might be economical, even if a more costly material than coal were consumed.

All galvanic engines derive their power from the zinc consumed in the battery. Now, a pound of zinc consumed under the most favorable conditions (*i. e.*, without any loss of effect whatever,) could yield thirty-five-horse power for one minute, or say about one-horse power for an hour, if applied to a machine in which there was no loss of effect.

An absolutely perfect galvanic engine, actuated by a perfect battery, could, then, at the best, develop but one-horse power per hour from each pound of zinc consumed in that time (strictly, .917 of a horse power.) Or, to develop two and a half horse power for ten hours would demand the consumption of about twenty-seven pounds of zinc, and this, be it remembered, without allowance for any loss in the battery, which we know to be very great, or in the galvanic engine, which we may be sure is something. A common steam-engine would require for the same work about 125 pounds of coal, or about four times the weight, but then coal is between fifty and sixty times cheaper than zinc. The weak point of the galvanic motor is then not only the high cost of zinc, but the low efficiency of that material, being but about one-sixth that of coal, weight for weight.

HENRY MARTON.

STEVENS' INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
HOBOKEN, N. J., Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

P. S. I am well aware of Rev. Mr. HIGHTON'S defense of "perpetual motion" in the case of electro-magnets; but his conclusions, like all to the same effect, rest simply on an oversight.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The third party in New-Hampshire is not large enough to cast a shadow over the prospects of the Republicans.

There are twenty-eight savings banks in Massachusetts out of Boston having deposits exceeding one million dollars.

Boston is to hold a mass-meeting to rejoice over the unity of Italy, and it is claimed that some of its most fearless and influential citizens will address it.

Some of the Vermonters clamor for an extra session of the Legislature, as there is doubt about the legality of the work done by the State Averaging Committee.

San Francisco expects to become the Paris of the Pacific Coast, (as Paris was before the cruel war!) but admits that it must first erect a new and grand City Hall.

A Boston man asks the city to compensate him for the death of his son, which, he claims, was caused by the cruel treatment of a teacher in one of the public schools.

The Maryland Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, prevented an attempt in Baltimore to compel a horse to trot twenty miles within two hours carrying 1,000 pounds weight.

The redwood forests of California furnish nearly all of the ties used for the construction of railroads on the Pacific Coast. A few pine and oak ties are used, but these woods decay rapidly.

A San Francisco policeman arrested a man the other day who called him a liar, and locked him up on the charge of using vulgar language. Here is a chance for a judicial opinion on the subject.

A man who registered himself at a hotel in Scranton, Penn., as W. A. MCKEAN, of St. Louis, was arrested on Sunday, on suspicion that he was one of the robbers of the Kensington Bank in Philadelphia.

The late CHARLES E. FALSTEIN, of San Francisco, left a bequest of $15,000, to be equally divided among the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and the Ladies' Protection Relief Society.

A Boston hotel-keeper, who sued a man for leaving without paying for his board, has lost his case. The defendant told him when he put up at the hotel that he had no money, and the plaintiff admitted the fact.

Acting Gov. CALDWELL, of North Carolina, has declined to appoint a day for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the Supreme Court of the State having declared the Convention bill passed by the Legislature unconstitutional.

The San Francisco Board of Police Commissioners has forbidden Police officers to act as solicitors for lawyers. It was well known that officers often received a percentage for obtaining clients, some lawyers paying one-half the fees received by them.

A suit brought to recover insurance on a propeller which exploded her boilers at Buffalo, in May, 1869, has been decided in the United States Court, at Detroit, in favor of the insurance company, the defense having shown that the boilers had been defective for over two years, and that this fact was known.

A man named WILLIAM WILSON, confessed on his death bed, a few days ago, that he was one of the murderers of the Supervisor of the Town of Spaulding, in Saginaw County, Mich., in February, 1864, and that in September of the same year, he also killed his accomplice in that murder because he refused to divide the booty then obtained.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* has a telegram from Philadelphia, reporting that the Democratic leaders are seeking to introduce Tammany tactics there, to wrest control of the municipal affairs from the Republicans. The dispatch says: "One hundred thousand dollars has been raised for the subornation of Republican members, and is at the disposal of a leading Democratic member of the House."

Gen. N. B. FORREST telegraphed from this City to a friend in the Alabama Legislature, on the 11th inst., in these terms: "The State credit is sinking fast. Radical papers charge intentional repudiation on the Democratic Party South, and unless the State pays interest promptly, irreparable ruin awaits the railroad and State credit. Urge the party to act immediately." The party does not act.

Speaking of the Miller divorce trial in Portland, Me., the Boston *Journal* says, with entire truth, that the evidence utterly failed to sustain the insinuations against Judge GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, and that he passed through the ordeal without the slightest stain upon his good name, and to the satisfaction of all those friends who are proud of his services in the army and of his reputation in his present responsible position.

Mr. FRANKLIN H. STORY, of Boston, died on Monday, aged seventy-six years. He was one of the twenty-two children of the late Dr. ELISHA STORY, of Marblehead, a noted man of the American Revolutionary Army, and brother of the late Judge JOSEPH STORY. The *Transcript* says that he was a dignified, courteous, liberal and intelligent gentleman of the old school, whose life was of great usefulness. By his death the aged and destitute have lost a steadfast friend.

Speaking of the discoverer of gold in California, Gen. SUTTER once said: "Oh, he's gone away oop in de Mountains, hunting after de big loomps!" Poor MARSHALL'S anticipations of finding the big lumps never were realized; and, discouraged and disheartened, he has lived for years in a tumble-down tenement, within view of the scene of the discovery which has rendered his name famous, gaining barely the necessaries of life by raising poultry and grapes. It is to be hoped that he may realize something from his newly-published biography.

In the course of a recitation, the other day, Prof. DWIGHT, the genial head of the Columbia College Law School, alluded to some much-needed law reforms, and said that Gov. HOFFMAN had recommended in his last Message that the law be so modified as to permit taking the depositions of witnesses in criminal cases, instead of detaining them in goals. Prof. DWIGHT, commenting upon this suggestion, remarked that he "much doubted if the Legislature would pass any such law, as it was not in the interest of criminals."

On the afternoon of Feb. 3, as the Cunard steamer *Calabria*, from Liverpool, was on its way to Boston, one of her passengers deliberately slipped down a rope over the side, and dropped into the water. The *Traveller* says other passengers gave the alarm, and the life-boat was lowered at once, but in the meantime the suicide turned upon his back, laughed hideously, and disappeared. It was thought he was a wealthy Staffordshire farmer, who was on his way to this country to purchase lands in Kansas, as he had maps, plans, bonds for deeds, &c. H's name appeared upon the purser's books as GEORGE SMITH.

A Boston paper tells a sad story of an old woman who is frequently seen in the streets of that city in poor, thread-bare and fantastic garb, carrying in her hands and upon her person the greater part of her little store of worldly goods, such as extra clothing, dishes, articles of food, &c., that she may preserve them from thieves, who she fancies will, in her absence, break into her humble domicile and steal. In her youth she was beautiful, and the daughter of wealthy parents, ranking socially among the first in Boston. Her means and inclinations invited her to deeds of charity, and this work she prosecuted with such laborious and self-sacrificing fidelity as to injure her health and plant the seeds of the mental malady which now shrouds her life. From a variety of causes she has removed herself from the aid and control of her family and old friends, and has resorted to mendicancy for a livelihood. She tells, with a sad and morbid levity, of begging food at the kitchens of residences on Mt. Vernon-street, where she and her family used to visit as the equals of their wealthy inmates.

The approach of Lent has drawn from Bishop COXE, of Western New-York, his customary address, in which he says that many things call us to humiliation and contrition with special force at this time. In particular, he says: "Appalling accidents by land and sea; the distresses of nations; the woes and wants of millions of our fellow-men; the signs of the times;—all these conspire to bid us to 'be sober, and watch unto prayer.' The example of the gayest capital in the world has long been our temptation and our snare. We have followed greedily, as a people, the sensuality and extravagance of Paris. Does it not become us to apply to ourselves the judgments which God has sent upon her, and to feel that we are by no means less guilty than those whose sufferings are so severe?"

HAVANA MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, which left Havana on Feb. 11, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of her Purser our special correspondence was promptly delivered at this office.

Summary of the Situation—Approaching End of the Insurrection—Movements, Executions and Fights—Miscellaneous Gossip.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The surrenders in the Central Department continue in larger numbers than ever. Not a day passes without the arrival of a few dozen men at Puerto Principe or some neighboring fort. To give an idea of the numbers who come in from the country, to place themselves under the protection of the Spanish troops, I give a report for a few days: On the 28th there arrived 155 persons; on the 30th, 85; on Feb. 3, 256; on Feb. 4, 200, and on the 6th, 209. These figures speak for themselves, and prove that families are no longer able to live in the country, where they are in a continuous state of alarm, and are robbed by isolated marauding bands of pretended patriots, or by some of Col. ACOSTA'S "pet lambs." Among those who have surrendered is Dr. JOSE LLANGA, the second in command of the Monitors band. Gens. IGNACIO AGRAMONTE and LORENZO CASTILLO were at Los Caciques on the 25th and 26th of January, and on the 1st of February were near Vista Lermosa. Among the Cubans killed near Cascono were RAMON PALOMARES, FO. GONZALES, JOSE BENAVIDES and RAMON BENAVIDES; another BENAVIDES, the Provost of the district, escaped. Among the killed at El Irlandes was the Cuban General, YUCLAN, or as another statement has it, URANGA, a native of Mexico. The report is current that the Cubans are much demoralized, and that a forced draft has been put into operation, from which even the aged are not exempt; and this may be the reason for so many persons coming within the Spanish lines. Some of these *presentados* have to undergo a great many hardships before reaching Puerto Principe, and after their sufferings in the woods, and the difficulty of escaping from the Cuban forces, they are compelled to march long distances. A correspondent of the Havana *Diario* writes, from Puerto Principe, that the insurrection is drawing to an end. The country is deserted, not only by the women and children, but also by able-bodied men, who run the risk of being caught on the way and hung. Many walk fourteen and sixteen leagues. Among those who arrived from Los Chincheros was a lady eighty years of age. Captains of townships, officers, prefects, provosts, and others who "amounted to anything" in the Republic of Cuba, are in a hurry to leave their offices, and accept the clemency of the Spanish Government. On the 15th the term of VALMASEDA offering pardon to the rebels expires, and it is probable that until then the surrendors will be very numerous. The correspondent also refers to the wretched condition of the surrendered in Puerto Principe.

MOVEMENTS, EXECUTIONS, FIGHTS.

The Spanish Gen. FELIX FERRER, a native Cuban, who has commanded in the jurisdiction of Holguin, has been sent to assume command of the jurisdiction of Las Tunas, where the Cubans have remained in almost undisturbed possession since the outbreak of the revolution. SALVADOR SANTOS, who had been Gen. FORTUN'S Adjutant, and who went to the Eastern Department after FORTUN'S death, had been killed near Baire. A Corporal of the battalion of Bailen, near Baire, with about fifteen men, while patroling in the woods, came across several women, whom he sent to camp under an escort. But he kept a very intelligent little girl to show him the way to the camp of the Cuban leader, PEDRO ACOSTA. The girl led him there, and, on being discovered, firing began on both sides, when the Corporal took the little girl by the hand, went into the middle of the road, and asked her to point ACOSTA out to him. The girl did so, the Corporal took aim, and killed ACOSTA, and the rest fled.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

MIGUEL CRUZ GOMEZ and LUIS ANTONIO JAUREQUI were executed at Trinidad on the 1st. The insurgent officer ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ was executed at Cienfuegos. The Spaniards shot him in the very yard of the house where he was born and brought up. RODRIGUEZ was about twenty-five years of age and enjoyed considerable influence. Eight men belonging to his company surrendered to the Spaniards afterward.... The Cubans have tried to burn several plantations near Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spiritus.... The famous insurgent leader JESUS DEL SOL is acting as a guide to the troops to hunt up his countrymen and have them shot, according to the Havana journals. There is nothing very improbable in this statement, as similar things do occur in Cuba. The United States frigate *Severn*, with Admiral LEE, arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, on Thursday. The Admiral called on VALMASEDA on Friday, and it is rumored that VALMASEDA will give him an official dinner. The frigate *Congress* sailed yesterday for Hayti, to look after American interests and to find out something about the *Tennessee*. The sugar crop is yielding poorly and the merchants, who were hitherto afraid to buy at high prices, have entered the market.

QUASIMODO.

ART.

Academy of Design.

Among the pictures of the latest Academy exhibition, Nos. 401 and 402—a pair of California landscapes which were not placed on exhibition until very late in the season—are exceptionally worthy of notice, because they introduce to the public a young and hitherto unknown artist of marked originality and merit. The pictures are badly placed—in the corridors on either side of the entrance to the south room—but may be viewed to advantage during the earlier hours of a sunny afternoon. Mr. WM. KEITH, their author, now claiming citizenship in California, is a native of New-England, who began his career as a wood engraver and undertook to sketch from nature and paint in oil only about thirty months ago. Since then he has studied in Dusseldorf during less than a year. These facts alone would make the pictures interesting, were they less meritorious than they are, for, being early works, they indicate what may be expected in the future. They tell what talent, industry, fidelity, a skillful hand, a natural eye for color and a regard for the plain truths of nature can do, and they give a hint at what practice and experience will presently add to these powers. Not that any apology is needed for these works even as they are. The subjects are ambitious for a young man. But American art is born ambitious, and its passion for grand scenes has been encouraged by CHURCH and BIERSTADT. It prefers the grandiose in landscape, for the reason that landscape presents the first attractions, and that American landscape is on an immense scale. But the peculiarity of KEITH'S pictures is their unpretentiousness. They are wholly free from affectation. As DICKENS would have said, they are dramatic, but not theatrical. They strive after no startling effects. Nothing is overdrawn or overcolored. There are no tricks of light and shade, no artificial points put in to create illusion or excite interest. The sincerity of the work prevents its being noticed. To appreciate it the visitor must stand before the pictures longer than casual visitors are willing to [illegible]. They look common-place, whereas they are simply truthful, and the quality that is within them develops itself slowly. Those of us who are familiar with the peculiarities of California scenery, of course possess a key to some of the effects that one who has never been on the Pacific slope does not hold. Every region has its own atmosphere, its features of tree and rock, its tints of foliage, its hues of water and sky, and what seems too faint, or too warm to the stranger, is accepted as correct by the native. But all can see in the "Tamalpais" (an isolated mountain of the California coast range) the excellence of the hazy atmosphere warmed by the setting sun; all can judge of the truth of the perspective and appreciate the distance between the range of low hills in the middle ground and the mountain towering beyond; all can perceive the touch of a genuine artist in the delicate yet strong handling of the fog-bank that comes rolling inland from the Pacific like a heavy cloud. A painter of partial violent effects of the Bierstadt school might have worked up either of these points in a way to make it seem the conspicuous feature of the piece. The modesty which keeps every part duly in its place and tones the whole down to the quiet, sober level of nature in one of her most tranquil moods, is not the least title this young artist has to our praise. The "Tamalpais" is, at first view, the more attractive painting, from the greater variety of objects in it—the forest of trees, the strong middle and foreground, the activity of the sky. But the picture of "Shasta," whose snow-covered peak stands in the remote distance, as seen across a wide reach of broken country, is, on the whole, the more interesting and striking. The perspective is given with a quiet power that implies faithful training in an exact school, the effect of distance being produced by light and shadow with the smallest possible use of artificial devices. The atmosphere is translucent and sunny in the light of the clear Summer afternoon; the bare, brown hills, almost denuded of trees, and sere from the effect of the hot sun, present an aspect of desolation wholly in keeping with the solitude which the artist's broad treatment makes very impressive. In both pieces the introduction of human beings, with the encampment in one place and the ox-team in the other, is done with excellent judgment, in a manner to add a characteristic feature to the scene, without disturbing the solemn peace of the landscape or distracting attention from the painting to the painter, or intruding on the beholder a mere bit of fancy work. Were Mr. KEITH less enthusiastic and resolute than he evidently is, the effect on him of the rather artificial landscape-school of Dusseldorf might be prejudicial. As it is, he will, perhaps, have attained there the advantage of an admirable *technique*, without detriment to his natural genius. These are interesting pictures, exhibiting original power and real charm. As the work of a mature artist they would be excellent; as the work of a young artist they are remarkable. If Mr. WM. KEITH lives and grows, he will, in a few years, hold a distinguished place among American painters.

THE GWYNNE BIGAMY CASE.

Complicated Counter Charges—Thirty-one Years Married and Eight Children—A Son "Changed at Nurse."

The trial of Dr. JAMES STUART GWYNNE, charged with bigamy, was begun yesterday at the General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. Counsellor HOWE acted for the defense, and District-Attorney SULLIVAN for the prosecution. The first witness examined was Mrs. HANNAH MARIE MERRIFIELD, who claimed to be the prisoner's wife. She stated that she lived at No. 121 East Seventeenth-street, and was married to J. S. GWYNNE in 1850, at No. 10 Hubert-street, New-York, the house of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, of Trinity Church, the bishop's son and daughter being present at the ceremony. In 1837 she was married to Mr. MERRIFIELD, in Boston, but on account of the latter's disreputable habits she was separated from him. Shortly after she came to New-York and lived with the defendant as his housekeeper. In 1850 she heard that her husband MERRIFIELD had been found in a field with his skull broken, and then consented to marriage with Dr. GWYNNE. The ground of defense taken was that Mrs. GWYNNE, at the time of her second marriage, was aware of the existence of her first husband, consequently the marriage would be void. Miss FREDERICKA GWYNNE, daughter of the parties, testified that her mother had always been introduced into society as Mrs. Dr. GWYNNE. In June, 1869, Dr. GWYNNE was married to Miss AMELIA BROWN, a spiritualist, and, after nine months, was arrested on this charge. He stated that he met the complainant in 1828, when she was called Mrs. MERRIFIELD, but never knew her husband. She subsequently came to live with him as housekeeper, and he lived with her as such until his recent marriage. He has had eight children by her, all of whom, if the first marriage be null and void, are illegitimate. He denies having been married by Bishop WAINWRIGHT in 1850, and asserts that some one personated him on that occasion. Among the witnesses was GEO. GWYNNE, who said he was not aware whether he was the son of Mrs. GWYNNE or not, as she frequently stated that he had "been changed at nurse." District-Attorney SULLIVAN here interposed, and requested for the sake of decency that the young man should not be requested to throw any more slurs on his mother, with whom he has had a quarrel of twenty-seven years' standing and several law suits, consequently his testimony could not be impartial. Several relatives gave testimony impeaching the veracity of Mrs. GWYNNE, but as there existed a family feud for many years, nothing important was elicited in their testimony. The case will be resumed at 11 o'clock today.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

Special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, having in charge the contributions in aid of the sufferers in France, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL presiding. It was stated that the United States ships *Supply* and *Worcester* had been placed at the disposal of the Committee, and that other vessels would be furnished if necessary. Dr. BELLOWS was present, and stated his views respecting the manner in which this work should be conducted. It was necessary to hold public meetings, enlist the aid of newspapers, and concentrate the efforts. When this was done the money should be distributed judiciously. The best way to employ the means already collected would be to place the money in the hands of the Committee now working in London, the members of which were thoroughly informed respecting the needs of France. The Committee were authorized to send one of their number to France, in accordance with a suggestion from Dr. BELLOWS, to attend personally to the work.

It is proposed to continue to send money by telegraph for distribution, under the direction of a Committee of Americans, who will avail themselves of the knowledge, experience and facilities already acquired by the English, Belgian and German organizations.

These views were assented to, and the meeting adjourned. Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer, reports the following additional subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged	$57,581 50
Detroit Board of Trade	1,200 00
W. R. Morgan	250 00
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	500 00
H. B. Claflin & Co.	500 00
John & Hugh Auchincloss	250 00
John De Wolfe	250 00
A. Belmont & Co.	250 00
S. Hawk	200 00
Unitarian Church Buffalo, (Rev. F. Frothingham	150 00
Horace Greeley	100 00
H. B. Cromwell	100 00
W. A. & A. M. White	100 00
F. W. J. Hurst	100 00
W. A. Garrison	100 00
J. M. Cheever	100 00
S. C. Williams	50 00
Friend, New-Haven, Conn.	65 00
Davis Collamore & Co.	50 00
A. Belmont, Jr.	50 00
C. A. Townsend	50 00
T. Zizinia & Co.	$25 00
Cash	25 00
Leland Bros. & Co	25 00
A. F. S.	25 00
Cash	25 00
Griffith & Byrne	25 00
C. E. Pierson	25 00
A. G. Creagh	25 00
A. Murphy & Co.	20 00
Cons. Coal Co.	25 00
C. Payne, Troy, Pa	10 00
J. S. Pierson	10 00
Cash	15 00
Two Mod. Friends	10 00
Jas. McComb	10 00
Cash	10 00
F. M. S. Waterloo, N. Y., $5; J. R. Hawley, $5; E. W. Welles, $5, (through Hartford *Courant*)	15 00
Friend	5 00
Mrs. H. A. Teachout, (gold $3)	3 32
Cash	1 12
H. J. Brimmer	5 00
Mrs. E. C. Sweney, Marion, Ohio	5 00
Total by Chamber of Commerce Committee	$62,585 94
By Produce Exchange Committee	15,045 00
Grand total, Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange Committees	$77,630 94

Mysterious Robbery.

Saturday last an Englishman whose is not known, who had been for some time in Chili, arrived in this City on the steamer *Henry Chauncey* and took lodgings at Paige's Hotel, corner of Spring and West streets, with two Scotchmen, who were friends acquired during the voyage. Wednesday the latter sailed for England in the *Nevada*, and after their departure the Englishman discovered that he had been robbed of £290. He had the money in a small bag, which was in a leather valise, which he took to his room after his arrival, without depositing the money at the office of the hotel. After the robbery was discovered the clerk and porter of the house said they saw the Scotchmen carrying a leather valise when they left, and it is therefore supposed that they committed the robbery. Capt. IRVING, of the Detectives, has other views of the affair, and as the case is yet under investigation, no further details can be now given.

ANOTHER WILL CONTESTED.

An Interesting Case—A Man Who Is Unable to Speak or Perform Any Act, Executes a Will.

Surrogate COFFIN, of Westchester County, has been called upon to adjudicate relative to the rights of parties in another contested will case of more than ordinary interest. From the facts already elicited, it appears that Mr. IGNATIUS VOESSING, a German, and one of the original purchasers of homestead sites at South Melrose, in the township of Morrisania, where he finally settled, recently died, leaving as heirs a widow (his second wife) and her child, also two sons, the issue of his first marriage. Mr. VOESSING left property variously estimated to be worth from $50,000 to $75,000, principally in real estate, partly located in the City of New-York, and partly in Westchester County.

Early in the month of May, 1869, Mr. VOESSING came to New-York for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the sale of his City property, and while engaged in carrying out his arrangements he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which paralyzed one side of his body and rendered him both speechless and unconscious for several days; but in the course of nine or ten days after the attack he was sufficiently recovered to be removed from the City to his suburban home, where he continued to reside to the period of his death.

His widow subsequently produced before the Surrogate and offered for probate a will purporting to have been drawn and executed by Mr. VOESSING on the 11th day of May, 1869, by which the widow and child get all the property of the testator, with the exception of $5,000 to each of the two sons of the first wife.

The sons contest the will on the ground that at the very time it purports to have been executed by the deceased, he could not, according to the testimony of two physicians who attended him during his illness in the City, make a will or transact any kind of business whatsoever, in fact that he "had no brains to do business with," therefore that the signature to the will, alleged to be in the handwriting of IGNATIUS VOESSING, the deceased testator, must be a forgery. S. D. GIFFORD, Esq., appears as counsel for the widow of VOESSING; DAVID VERPLANCK, Esq., for the child of the second wife, and Ex-Judge ROBERTSON for the contestants, sons of the first wife.

After the ordinary proofs of the will produced in behalf of the widow and her child, the following interesting testimony was adduced for the contestants:

Dr. HENRY F. TOPPING, on being called by the contestants, deposed as follows: I reside at No. 72 Rivington-street, New-York City; I am a practicing physician, and have been for twenty years; I knew IGNATIUS VOESSING, in his life time; I have attended him professionally; I recollect so attending him on the 10th day of May, 1869; I so attended him at No. 30 First-avenue, New-York, about six o'clock in the evening; I found him in a state of apoplexy, and with paralysis of one side, and loss of consciousness, and in a comatose state; when I first saw him, he could neither recognize any one nor articulate; his breathing was stertorous and irregular; I visited him again about twelve o'clock at night, when I found him in the same state; there was no improvement, and the symptoms were the same; I visited him again about eight o'clock the next morning; he was then in the same state; no improvement was noticeable; the comatose state continued and the same difficulty of breathing; he could not in the least degree recognize any one, nor articulate; I again visited him at 11 o'clock A. M. on the same day, when there was a consultation between myself and another physician: Dr. NICHOLS, of Second-avenue, was the physician with whom I consulted; the condition of Mr. VOESSING was then the same as before; no appreciable improvement was observed; I visited him three times a day for the next three or four days; he remained in the condition which I have described until the third or fourth day before he showed any signs of reaction, and then it was only partial; we were then waking him up, and asked him something; he made an attempt to answer, which we could not understand; he was removed from the house about eight or nine days after the attack, from which time a slight improvement continued.

Q.—From the time you first visited Mr. VOESSING, on the 10th day of May, 1869, until the end of the third day thereafter, was he competent to make a will or do any other business requiring mind? A.—He was not competent to do any kind of business whatever, or to know anything about business more than if he were a dead man.

Cross-examined by Mr. GIFFORD: I asked him questions when I was first called to see him, as to his condition; I did not talk to him about business; for the first three days thereafter he knew nothing whatever so far as any business was concerned; he did not answer my questions nor attempt to do so; he did not appear to understand the questions I put to him; I know that he attended to no business transactions during those three days; he had no brain to do it with; if any one should swear that he gave instructions about business matters, I would not believe him; Mr. VOESSING was removed to Westchester County about nine days after the attack; I don't think he knew me until the latter part of the week, previous to his removal; he could not sign his name on the 11th day of May, 1869, or during any of the three next following days; it would have been impossible for him to do so; his brain was compressed, which took his senses away from him; he would not know how to spell his own name; I belong to the allopathic school of physicians; I was licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York in 1850; Mr. VOESSING lay, during the three days I have referred to, in the sleep described; he had lost all voluntary motion; his breathing was stertorous and difficult, his face was purple, and his feet were cold; there was an occasional puffing of the cheeks; these were the principal symptoms; my calls were from one hour to half an hour, and sometimes less, in extent; it would have been almost impossible for him to have signed his name on the fourth day; he was paralyzed on the right side.

Dr. ELIAS S. NICHOLS, sworn for the contestants: I reside at No. 91 Second-avenue, New-York City; I am a practicing physician, and have been such for over forty years; I knew the testator, IGNATIUS VOESSING; I was called to see him; I had no previous acquaintance with him; I recollect meeting Dr. TOPPING in consultation about him on the 11th day of May, 1869, the same occasion referred to by last witness; I considered his condition apoplectic; there was a degree of coma, not perfect; breathing was labored and stertorous; there was an absence of consciousness; he did not respond satisfactorily to questions; there was a paralysis of one side called hemiplegia, affecting one-half of the body; he attempted articulation but I did not comprehend what he said; I visited him again the next day, (May 12,) about twenty-four hours afterward; I found him very much the same; there was hardly any visible change; I think I visited him once a day as long as he remained in town; on the third visit there was not much improvement; the same symptoms continued.

Q.—Judging from what you have stated to be his condition from the time of your first visit and including your third visit, was IGNATIUS VOESSING, the testator, competent to make a will or do any business during the 11th, 12th and 13th days of May, 1869? A.—I should not think he was competent to make a will.

The further hearing in the case was adjourned until March 2.

Personal.

Gen. A. Gorloff, of the Russian Army, is at the Hoffman House. Ex-Mayor George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. J. C. Smith, of New-Jersey, and Rev. E. S. Thomas, of Minneapolis, are at the Astor House. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Hon. Walter McQueen, of Schenectady; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston; Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, and H. R. Selden, of Rochester, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. Page, of Vermont; Hon. C. R. Riggs, of Illinois; Gen. Pearson, of Pittsburg, and S. Drullard, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon C. J. Amedon, of New-Hampshire, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. W. G. Shaw, of St. Paul, and E. Taylor, of Tennessee, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. E. Scheppers, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Prime Among the News-Boys.

There is no more beneficent charity in the City than that which furnishes food and lodging to the thousands of poor boys who wander homeless and friendless through our streets. In former years the enterprising news-boys and indispensable boot-blacks were often found sleeping in coal-boxes, empty wagons, or on the sidewalk with a door-step for a pillow. Now, thanks to Christian benevolence, lodging-houses are provided for them, affording every necessary comfort. At the Rivington-street lodging-house, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, the boys have an excellent reading-room, library, gymnasium, bath-room, aquarium, savings bank, and other auxiliaries to promote their comfort and health. Instruction and amusing entertainments are also provided for them. About 150 of the boys assembled, last night, in the large hall of the institution, to listen to a lecture by Rev. Dr. E. D. G. PRIME. HENRY E. HAWLEY, Esq., who has been a good friend to these poor boys, introduced the lecturer to his audience. The subject, "Around the World," was presented in a very brief, but exceedingly interesting manner. By means of magnetized figures and a metal globe, Dr. PRIME clearly illustrated the law of gravitation, and explained to the boys why the Antipodes, standing with their feet toward ours, don't fall off the earth. Besides giving much valuable geographical information, the lecturer related many interesting particulars of the habits and customs of the people among whom he traveled on his recent voyage around the world. A large number of distinguished visitors were present, who joined the boys in according Dr. PRIME a hearty vote of thanks for his excellent lecture.

THE EXILES IN BROOKLYN.

Reception and Parade Yesterday—The Affair a Failure—General Turn-Out of Political Hacks—Review by the Mayor.

No better illustration has been recently given of the fact that there is a point beyond which even Irishmen cannot be hoodwinked, than the character of the display that was made at the procession in honor of the Irish exiles in Brooklyn yesterday. It was announced several days ago that at least 10,000 Irishmen would turn out in the procession, besides nobody knew how many more Americans and foreigners of other nationalities. The astonishment of the politicians who were running the affair may, therefore, be judged of when it was discovered that not more than 2,000 voters had put in an appearance for parade, and many of these were men more noted for their influence around bar-rooms than among honest men. The explanation of this state of affairs was evident at once. Irishmen, while willing to do all honor to the exiles, had discovered that the procession was a political move and nothing more. The streets, however, were densely packed with spectators, and consolation may have been drawn from that source by the Committee, which was composed of Aldermen Clancy, Richardson, Dunn, Nolan, Stewart, McGrarty and Dawson. All the public buildings were amply arrayed in flags, while the streets along which the procession passed had been entirely cleared of snow at the City's expense.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the body got under way in the following order: Mounted Police. Carriage containing Chief CAMPBELL and Hon. D. D. BRIGGS, President of the Police Board. Grand Marshal. Grand Marshal's Aids. Cavalry with drawn sabres. Band. Squadron of Police. Marshals. Seventy-one carriages containing the exiles, City officials and citizens. Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 6. Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 7. Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 11. Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 16. Artillery. Police.

The line of march lay along Fulton-street and Court to Atlantic-avenue, along Atlantic to Hanson-place, thence through Clinton-avenue to Myrtle, along that to the City Hall, where the whole turnout was reviewed by the Mayor. The exiles personally were greeted everywhere with manifestations of approval, but apart from that there were no indications of enthusiasm given.

Of the ten carriages that led the procession it is safe to say at least half were filled by gin sellers and corner loafers, the remainder, with but few exceptions, were occupied by the political luminaries of the City. The conduct of some of the latter was in a few respects exceedingly imposing; they had, for instance, almost without exception, supplied themselves with green kid-gloves, which they lost no opportunity of displaying; then they had, of course, a considerable quantity of chewing-tobacco in their mouths, the juice of which they with great dignity kept squirting from time to time over the carriage-wheels, while others, of more grave deportment, consoled themselves with cheap Havanas—so that, taken all in all, their appearance was to the last degree imposing.

How fully the exiles enjoyed the affair it would be difficult to say, but if they be men of any culture we should judge their carriage company would be found by them to be of no very interesting character. In the first vehicle rode O'DONOVAN ROSSA and Gen. BURKE, accompanied by the eloquent and accomplished scholar from the Fifth Ward, Alderman CLANCY, keeper of a gin saloon, and noted in a small way for his connoisseurship in pugilism and dog fighting. "Jim" DUNN, Alderman for the Sixth Ward, of yore noted for his deeds in the prize-ring, but now remarkable for being without any visible means of support, (disregarding of course the Aldermanic nominality,) brought up those in the second carriage, while still another worthy, Alderman DWYER, of the Tenth, interested those in the third conveyance. The others were treated in like manner, but these specimen bricks give a fair idea of the whole company. Considered all in all there can be but one opinion in regard to the matter, viz.: that the procession was a miserable failure.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Renewal of the Investigation by the Congressional Committee.

Senator PATTERSON, of the Congressional Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Custom-house, had an interview with Collector MURPHY, yesterday, during which the agents of the Williams & Guion line of steamers were invited to express their views respecting the effect which the contemplated orders of the Collector with reference to the withdrawal of night permits and the withholding of general orders until forty-eight hours after the entry of the vessel would have upon the business of their lines. The opinion of the agents was that if only those goods were to be landed within forty-eight hours on which duty had been paid, there would be no necessity for night permits. Steamers were discharged in five days now, and this was ample time. The following letter was shown the Committee from the agent of the Inman line:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry respecting the payment of General Order charges by the various steam-ship lines, I beg to say that for the past fourteen years, ever since this line has been established, it has been our invariable custom to pay to the importers the charges incurred whenever the goods have been sent to store within forty-eight hours after the entry of the vessel at the Custom-house, and this I can positively state as the course pursued by all other lines.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

It was further stated that the goods thus sent to store can remain for sixty days without further charge. The demands of the store-keeper are paid by the merchant, but deducted from his freight bills when he comes to settle them.

Collector MURPHY states that he contemplates asking the Secretary of the Treasury for authority to appoint additional deputy collectors, whose duty it shall be to supervise the work of the discharging officers on board vessels, and see that no injustice is done either the merchant or the steam-ship companies. These deputies to report to the Collector daily, in order that he may be fully informed respecting the business of the Inspectors. The Congressional Committee will hold another session today, when they will take testimony of Inspectors and other officers of the Customs.

Department of Docks—Weekly Meeting.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Docks was held yesterday, President AGNEW in the chair, and a full Board present.

The Board ordered H. J. M. YOUNG to dredge the south side of the pier foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River. The owners of the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 3 and 4 North River were ordered to place a "backing" piece along the bulkhead. A. J. Peck & Co. were permitted to use the dumping-board at Pier No. 61 North River, with the understanding that they pay $1,000 per annum for the use of the same.

Attention was called to a communication from J. N. BOYD and others, agreeing to sell the pier at foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River. It was referred to the counsel to examine and report what right they had to dispose of the same. The Executive Committee recommended the removal of the forge and carpenter-shop on Pier No. 4 North River, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company. Laid over for one week.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 17: 106, 119, 121, 112, 122, 124, 126, 129.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
725—Clapp vs Ostrander.
875—Peace vs. Maltby.
879—Linn vs. Cassedy.
999—Grahn vs. Scott.
1027—Whitney vs. Sheron.
1073—Johnson vs. Van Nostrand et al.
1097—Baker et al. vs. Bainbridge.
1411—Sherlock vs. Whitney.
1199—Hildich vs. Pond.
1223—Bodine et al. vs. Carroll.
1249—Fasan, &c., vs. Hubbard, &c.
1295½—Randolph vs. Peck et al.
1313—Meonheimer vs. Johnson.

Nos.
1315—Eggleston, Jr., vs. Snyder, Jr.
1823—Rourke vs. McElnain.
809½—Tucker vs. Harris.
1097½—Lager vs. Daubert et al.
1111—Moss vs. Freund.
1169½—Woodruff et al. vs. Hoffman.
1341—Brainard vs. Sternfels.
1347—Robbins vs. Britton.
1349—Benedict et al. vs. Hannegan et al.
1355—Foeller vs. Ruthman.
1397—Reynolds vs. Becher.
1401—Simpson vs. Kromacker.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1174—Williams vs. Peabody Estate.
486½—Zackendorff vs. Hersch.
1470—Kerby vs. Rogers.
1476—Earl vs. Mallory.
1538—Nickham et al. vs. Coastwise Co.
762—Kiesling vs. DeKuhn.
1044—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.
1240½—Hays vs. Darling.
1372—Walsh vs. Ennis.
1422—Cragin vs. Allen.
1460—Watkins vs. Merritt et al.
1496—Myers vs. Mulcave.
1678—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Smith et al.

Nos.
1562—Dorman vs. Pierce.
1561—Polloh vs. Novelty Iron Works.
1574—Bayer vs. Clark et al.
1576—Bayer vs. Phelps.
1580—Williamson vs. Doove.
1584—Dixon Crucible Co. vs. N. Y. City Steel Works.
1622—Wise et al. vs. Quinn.
1624—Eastman et al. vs. Bondy.
1636—Badger vs. Lee.
1646—Benedict vs. Mooney.
1668—Schott et al. vs. Sodam.
1672—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Hazlett, impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
44—Hollister vs. Clow.
229—O'Donnell vs. Kehoe et al.

Nos.
241—De Conto vs. Davies, Jr.
265—Pinkney vs. Lorten et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 19—Logan vs. Brown.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
103—Dickel vs. Newton.
111—Stevens vs. N. Y. and Orange Co. Mfg. and Mining Co.
116—Elsing vs. Schreyer.
122—Saltus vs. Saltus.
20—Gillian vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
31—Mundorff vs. Mundorff.
123—Dennis vs. Billings.
124—May vs. May.
125—Halskie vs. Merritt.
126—Casoni vs. Roe.
127—Gardner vs. Cummings.
128—Berg vs. Janeway.

Nos.
129—Foster vs. Townsend Manfg. Co.
130—Walsh vs. Babcock.
131—Woodruff vs. Naylor.
132—Fisk, Jr., vs. Albany and Sus. R. R. Co.
133—Patterson vs. Van Beuren.
134—Mitchell vs. Read.
135—Schmidt vs. Levy.
136—Seebecker vs. Levy.
137—Duvall vs. Dunscomb.
138—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
139—Hamill vs. Hamill.
140—Same vs. Same.
141—Clements vs. Sturtevant.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.
929—McClellan vs. Fayolle.
986—Bostwick vs. Wildey.
1220—Bixby vs. Pomeroy.
1207—Crane vs. Miller.
1242—Ochs vs. Birdsall.
1107—Curtis vs. Clarius.
1102—St. John vs. Skinner.
1240—Hart vs. Frank.
1230—Bishop vs. Hayes.
1169—Schornwald vs. Met. Savings Bank.
1079—Quackenbos vs. Klattenhoffer.
1274—Paine vs. Pomeroy.
1291—Prentiss vs. Phinney.
1237—Rice vs. Clark.

Nos.
1280—Morse vs. Hicks Manuf. Co.
1309—Hallgarten vs. Pfierman.
1303—Wright vs. Equitable Life Insurance Co.
1302—Freneau vs. Rutman.
1127—Meyers vs. Smith.
1135—Pond vs. Calmet.
1094—Waterson vs. Rogers.
945—Rosenthal vs. Wendel.
1083—Hoge vs. Brumagem.
507—Mann vs. Cornell.
39—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Soulter.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1308—Smith vs. Miller.
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.
304—Gerken vs. Platte.

Nos.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
378—French vs. Wheeler.
640—Koehler vs. Stewart.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Nos.
486—Ripley vs. Hazleton.
100—Hernes vs. Blanck.

No.
532—McCaffel vs. Pearce.

General Calendar.

Nos.
724—Schaeffer vs. Hudson.
725—Phœnix Pottery vs. Kniffen.
727—Schweiter vs. Greenfield.
728—Bancroft vs. Cottenet.
729—Farley vs. O'Brien.
730—Stratton vs. Pohalski.
731—Hammerstein vs. McSargan.

Nos.
732—Caldwell vs. Neilson.
733—Brockway vs. Cummings.
734—Mason vs. Gray.
735—King vs. Beaumont.
736—Roberts vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set-down Causes.

Nos.
567—Paris vs. Herriott.
547—Pierrepont vs. Moser.
267—White vs. Mechanics' Bank.
684—Filmer vs. Rosen.

Nos.
543—Patzer vs. Frank.
544—Filene vs. Harris.
359—Murray vs. Smith.
579—Dubois vs. Kelly.

New Causes.

Nos.
739—Latham vs. Adams.
740—Gardner vs. Luling.
741—Fielding vs. Martin.
742—Ritter vs. Surin.

Nos.
743—Bownes vs. Wilds.
845—Pratt vs. Del. Lack. & West. R. R. Co.
746—Wetherbee vs. Baker.

Part III.—For the Trial of Equity Causes.

Adjourned until Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
5057—Hurst vs. Schalk.
5537—Excelsior M'f'g Co. vs. Moore.
4723—O'Shea vs. Terpenny.
4940—Demarest vs. Aspinwall.
5083—Hart vs. Gaynor.
5096—Kemping vs. O'Brien.
5148—Kelly vs. Mooney.
5150—Hebbard vs. Mangelis.
5151—Nukart vs. Remington.

Nos.
5152—Hitchcock vs. Fernbacher.
5153—Menes vs. Bamberger.
5154—Netter vs. Foster.
5155—Shepherd vs. Dinger.
5156—Berg vs. Wolf.
5157—Barry vs. Cushing.
5158—Burns vs. Walsh.
——Barry vs. U. S. Trust Co.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

5066—Dillon vs. Birkley.
5060—Mayer vs. Meserole.
5148—Browning vs. Bernstein.
4980—Moses vs. Simmons.
5604—Rauh vs. Cohen.
4944—Halie vs. Koerpel.
4849—Hull vs. Newton.
5006—Devine vs. Spencer.
4993—Rosenblatt vs. Hernstein.

5159—Cooks vs. Collin.
5160—Dean vs. Carter.
5161—Fleetwood vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
5162—Mackey vs. Surbrug.
5163—Hoffman vs. N. Y. Iron Car Co.
5165—O'Brien vs. Muller.
5766—Caverly vs. Peabody Life Ins. Co.
5756—Kruitz vs. Kruger.

Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
5753—McLewee vs. Leon.
4560—Bonsal vs. Shaler.
5014—Strauss vs. Frank.
5573—Brown vs. Danmann.
5669—Luke vs. Selzen.

Nos.
5752—Humphrey vs. Rudolphy.
5446—Schmucahl vs. Dannmann.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

1—The People vs. John Williams; burglary.
2—The People vs. Edward Hoyt, John Kane; robbery.
3—The People vs. George Henderson; burglary.
4—The People vs. Charles Irwin; burglary.
5—The People vs. John Shaw, James Clarke, Thos. O'Robinson, Winfield Johnson; burglary.
6—The People vs. Edward Moloney; robbery.
7—The People vs. William Webb; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. George Lessie; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Ann Lovett; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. William Howard; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Peter Oakes, Dan'l Brown; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. George Spence; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Charles Hammond, John Burns; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Isaac Levy; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Manuel Pasoda, Joseph Martinitz; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. Leopold Kurtz, Regina Kurtz, receiv'g stolen goods.
17—The People vs. James Smith; felonious assault and battery.
18—The People vs. Michael Donnelle; felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

By Judge Brady.

Peters, &c., vs. Delaplaine et al.; order for allowance settled.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the application of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company *vs.* Kip et al.; motion denied.

By Judge Barnard.

Dake *vs.* Johnson et al.; judgment granted.

In the matter of Thomas M. Tyng, &c.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 16.

By Judge Freedman.

Rowland *vs.* Bennett; Tilly *vs.* Smythe; Meyers *vs.* Wheeler; American Corrugated Iron Company *vs.* Eisner; Glendell *vs.* Thompson; Pardee *vs.* Foote; Schott *vs.* Woodford; Poole *vs.* Farland; Empire *vs.* Sayres; Holt *vs.* Smith; motions granted.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 16.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Baron *vs.* McGuire; referred to J. C. Levy.

Leopold Hellimann *vs.* Oberstatter et al. This was an action for rent, and it appearing that judgment had been heretofore recovered for a portion, while that now sued for was also at the time due, the defendant argued that plaintiff having split up his claim for the purpose of bringing it within the jurisdiction of the Court, he could not maintain this action for the balance. The Court—Judge JOACHIMSEN—sustained the plea, and gave judgment for the defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

Before Judge Barnard.

A PERSECUTED LAWYER—HE CHARGES THAT HE WAS FIRST DEFAMED AND THEN CHALLENGED TO MORTAL COMBAT.

John Percy vs. *Stanley Huntley.*—This is an action to recover damages for defamation of character, and the defendant not having answered, plaintiff now makes a motion to have an order sending the case before a Sheriff's jury to have the amount of damages assessed. The following is the affidavit of plaintiff on which the motion is made, given *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim:*

County of —— *ss.*—John Percy sworn says. that this is an action for defamation—and that the Summons and complaint were personally served on the Defendant on the 25th day of January last. that the time to answer the said complaint has not been Extended and the same has Expired. and no answer or Demurrer has been served in this action, and none has been received—by for or on the part of Deft—that the action is important. and is likely to involve difficulty in questions of Evidence and the case should not be trusted to the Sheriff alone but he should have the assistance of a Judge of this Court for that purpose and this deponent believes it is necessary in this case that the Plf. should have the privilege to challenge the Jurors which cannot be otherwise done that the defendant in this case has an office in the City of New-York as deponent is informed and believes—that the defendant has to the extent of his power created a prejudice or promoted a prejudice against deponent personally and this is a part of a crusade among the newspaper men in Brooklyn and the father of the Deft. makes personal attacks on deponent in Court of a most offensive character—which does not appear to be properly restrainable—that lately at special terms at Chambers before Mr. Justice Sutherland the Deft told the Judge he was a member of the bar—and he made a motion in an action then there—and deponent answered showing by afft. & orally that the motion was supported by & on the affidavit of F. M. Eller—who swore false and obtained an order of Judge Ingraham on the 27th. of December last—relative to a precept issued by deponent on an order of Judge Hogeboom of the 29th of November, 1871 giving pliff ten ($10) & costs said Eller making the motion before Judge Hogeboom himself receiving the certified copy order himself then there & in Court in Never last—& then on the 27th, of Decr last he swore to af the effect that he know nothing about such an order & none had been served & to the effect that there was non—& on that got an order to show cause & a stay from Judge Ingraham on the 27th. Dec—& the motion was denied by Mr. Justice Sutherland after deponent had watched it in Court more than 20 days.

☞ Deponent further saith—that whilst deponent was yet in Court a young person presented to deponent a seald note which turned out to be a written Challenge from the defendt demanding the instant retraction of the words—"relative to said Eller" used and the satisfaction one gentleman gets or has a right to from another gentleman—or in case of refusal he (this Defendant) would take it—out—of your (deponent's) old ors "d——d old hide" that this same Deft afterward made an open attack on deponent before Mr. Justice Pratt in—Brooklyn—and in a day or two the father of said Deft before the same Judge made another ferocious onslaw on deponent by way of reinforcement of the Deft all under pretence of arguing something about the only matter in hand before the Judge then there—being to swear two Defts as witness before trial in a case in which they were Defts. Deponent further saith that he—feels unsafe in the presence of such person in Court where there appears to be a want of discipline in the Deft. and these the sympatay with him and for these and for other causes, the inquest should be held before the Sheriff of the County of New-York—that no inconvenience could result to any one on that account in any contingency or phase this case might be reasonably expected to assume—as deponent believes JOHN TRACY

Sworn this 16th, day of February, 1871, before me. GEO. G. BARNARD. J. S. C.

Judge BARNARD made an order sending the case before a Sheriff's jury.

Plaintiff appeared for the motion in person.

A MERCHANT CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENTLY OVERESTIMATING HIS PECUNIARY RESPONSIBILITY.

Simon Mack et al. vs. *Adolph and Herman Prager.*—The plaintiff, with seven others, merchants in this City, obtained an order of arrest against the defendants, which was executed on Adolph Prager on the 9th of this month, and under which he has been since incarcerated in Ludlow-street Jail. It was claimed by plaintiffs that defendants, representing themselves as responsible merchants in Jamestown, in this State, purchased goods from plaintiffs and others to the amount of $25,000 on four months' time; that soon after getting possession of the goods, the defendants removed them to the village of Rondout, and there sold them at auction; and that soon after they announced themselves as insolvent, and offered to compromise with their creditors for thirty cents on the dollar. On the present motion, which was to vacate the order of arrest, it was claimed that the affidavits were insufficient to show fraud, and other affidavits were read on the part of defendants intended to disprove any intention of fraud.

Decision reserved.

CONTEMPT IN NON-PAYMENT OF ALIMONY.

Gertrude May vs. *John May.*—The plaintiff, wife, some time since obtained against her husband, defendant, a decree of divorce and allowance of alimony. The defendant for some time past has failed to pay the alimony as fixed by the Court, and a motion is now made to commit the defendant for contempt of Court.

Judge BARNARD granted an order committing the defendant to prison without bail.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

FEB. 16.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

$2,500 FOR THE LOSS OF A HUSBAND.

Mary S. Norris vs. *John F. Kohler.*—This case was to recover $5,000 damages (limit of statute) for the loss of plaintiff's husband, who was killed by the runaway horse of the defendant, who is a baker. The facts of the case have already fully appeared in the TIMES. After a trial running through several days, the jury awarded $2,500 damages to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.—FEB. 16.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

DAMAGES FOR FAILURE OF CONTRACT TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE.

Thomas Lamb vs. *Joel Heinfern.*—This is an action to recover $4,000 damages for the nonfulfillment of a contract for the purchase of four lots on One Hundred and Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, and westward of the latter 250 feet. It was claimed on behalf of defendant that no tender of the deed had ever been made by the plaintiff; that no proper title could have been given by plaintiff, as a portion of the property was intended to be taken by the Park Commissioners, and that there was misrepresentation on the part of plaintiff at the time of the contract, he (plaintiff) representing that the property was so located as to face both on One Hundred and Forty-second-street and on a new avenue which it was contemplated to open. On all these grounds defendant claimed that the contract was void, and that he was entitled to recover back $300 paid to bind the contract, and $100 for searching title. Plaintiff proved the tender of the deed, disproved the alleged misrepresentations, and inasmuch as proceedings had not been instituted in the Supreme Court to take the property for public use, that defense was overruled by the Court. The case was submitted to the jury on the questions of fact as to misrepresentations as to location, and also as to tender of the deed by plaintiff.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing damages at $5,774 27.

Mr. Lapaugh for plaintiff; Mr. Johnson for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 16.

Before Judge Joachimsen and a Jury.

THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

Gresiler & Fausel vs. *Raab.*—Defendant desired to have some carpenter-work done on a building, and received proposals therefor, among others one from plaintiff. Plaintiff states that his bid being $600 higher than the lowest, defendant said to him that, preferring him to do the work, if he (plaintiff) would sign a contract to do it at the lowest price, he would give him in a note, or cash the difference. This promise was supported by testimony on behalf of plaintiff, but denied by defendant. Defendant moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the contract came within the statute of frauds, not being in writing. The motion was denied, and the Judge charged the jury that if they found the work of the value of the contract price, with the $600 added, and that the agreement to pay was made, they should find for the plaintiffs. The jury found for plaintiffs for $621.

John Townsend for plaintiffs; Yard & Furlong for defendant.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

Before Judge Curtis.

RUDOLPHE'S CLOTHING, &C., SEIZED—HE DEMANDS JUSTICE.

Mortimer Humphreys vs. *A. P. Rudolphe.*—The "fancy" in the profession of billiard-playing exhibited unwonted interest in the proceedings in Chambers of the Marine Court yesterday by their presence as interested spectators in this action. It appears that the plaintiff claimed to recover against the defendant $170, alleged to have been expended on behalf of the defendant on a business mission to Buffalo in connection with the Rudolphe-Parker billiard contest. The defendant having delayed a settlement of the account, the plaintiff having reason to believe that the former was about leaving for California, obtained an attachment, under which the clothing and jewelry of Mr. Rudolphe were seized. The matter came up on a motion to vacate the attachment, on the ground that the affidavits on which it was issued were insufficient to sustain it, there being nothing to show that Mr. Rudolphe was leaving for California with intent to defraud the plaintiff, if, indeed, the affidavits even showed with sufficient definitiveness that he was about to leave the State at all. Defendant's counsel, in the course of his argument, announced the purpose of his client to have the case tried on its merits.

Judge CURTIS, while stating that, unlike the English, who, boasting of fair play, failed to show any, Mr. Rudolphe, though a foreigner, might rely on fair play here, announced his intention to discharge the attachment, but reserved his decision until to-morrow, (today,) on the collateral question of law, whether the vacation of the attachment would not be a dismissal of the suit.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 16.

FIRST-BOARD.

$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	111⅝
47,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅝
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	64⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s....new	64⅜
10,000	Va. 6s, R., old	50
2,000	Ga. St. 6s	80¼
3,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	94½
5,000	N. Car. Old Bds.	48½
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	59
2,000	Br'klyn 6s, W.L.	93½
1,000	Pac. 7s, Guart'd by St. Mo.	97
20,000	Cen. Pac., G. B.	94½
1,000	do.	94⅜
8,000	Union Pac., 1st.	81
2,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G. B.	71
8,000	do. bet. call	70¾
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, In., bet. call	71
3,000	Alton&T.H..1st.	97
1,000	G. West., 1st, '88.	87¾
1,000	C.&R.I.&Pac.7s.	98
9,000	St. L. & I. M., 1st M. Bonds	89
1,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10 c.	93½
7,000	do.	93¾
5,000	N. J. Cen., n. b.	100¾
30,000	C.,C.&Ind.C.,1st	83¾
2,500	LakeShore, D.B.	92
15	B'k of Commerce	117⅜
5	Central Nat. B'k	103
20	do.	102⅞
50	West. Union Tel.	46⅛
10	do.	46
100	Quick. Mining Co.	13
100	Quicksilver Pref.	16¼
100	Mariposa M. Co.	5⅛
200	Mariposa Pref.	8¼
200	do.	8⅜
200	do.	8½
22	Del. & Hud. Canal	116
15,000	Mar. Trustee 10s, Ctf's, bet. call	20
50	Adams Express	67½
20	do....bet. call	67½
25	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40
50	Am. M. Union Ex.	45
45	do.	45⅛
200	United States Ex.	43⅛
10	do.	43⅛
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	43¾
100	N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.	94⅜
107,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs	90⅜
100	Harlem..bet. call	125¾
100	Reading	99⅛
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	104¾
217	C.,C.C.& Ind'apolis	86
200	Lake S.&M.So. s3.	93⅞
200	do.....b3.	94
400	do...bet. call	94
600	do.....c.	94
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	86
200	do.	85⅞
100	N. J. Central	106½
100	Chi. & R. Island	106¾
100	do...bet. call	106¾
100	Mil. & St. Paul	53⅜
100	do.	53⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	74⅝
40	P., Ft. W. & C., g'd	95⅜
100	Del., Lack. & W.	103⅜
200	do.	103
300	B., H. & Erie	2⅛
10	Chi. & Alton	118
25	do.	118⅛
100	do.	118⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
200	do.....b3.	35⅜
100	Han. & St. Jos.	88
400	Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	98⅞
100	Mar.&Cin., 1st Pf. bet. call	28¾
300	Col., C.& Ind. Cen.	18⅛
25	Alb. & Susq'hanna	87½
200	Union Pacific.b. c.	21⅜
1,300	do.	21⅛
9	Morris & Essex	89¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114
2,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	111
4,000	5-20 C., '62	111⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.....s3.	109⅞
5,000	do.	109⅝
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109¾
500	do...small	109¾
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅞
185,000	do.	110
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110¼
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	106½
72,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	110⅛
2,000	Georgia State 6s	81
1,000	N. C. F. A., '66	39
1,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax	20¾
7,000	S. C. State 6s, new, Jan. & July	50
7,000	do., Apl. & Oct.	61
5,000	Mo. State 6s	90¾
3,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. bds	71
13,000	C. P. Gold bds	94⅝
45,000	do.	94¾
1,000	do.	94½
4,000	C. & R. I. & P 7s.	98
3,000	do.	98¼
2,000	C. C. & I. C., 1st.	83¾
100	West'n Union Tel.	46⅞
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	13
200	Mariposa Pf.	8½
200	do.	8
100	Boston Water P'r.	23½
200	Pacific Mail...b. c.	43⅝
200	American Coal.b.c	37
200	Adams Express	67⅝
150	do.	67¾
10	Am. M. U. Exp	45½
200	United States Exp	43⅝
100	do.	43⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	94⅜
200	do.....b30.	94⅝
30000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.....b. c.	90½
10000	do.....b30.	90⅝
80	Reading R.	99⅛
100	L. S. & M. S...s3.	94
300	do.....b. c.	94½
5	Panama R.	70
200	C. & N. W. Pf. b.c.	86⅛
200	C. & R. I......b. c.	107
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅝
600	Toledo, W. & W.	52⅛
50	P. Ft. W. & C. guar	95½
400	Boston, H. & Erie	2⅛
10	Del., Lack. & W.	103⅛
100	Union Pacific..b. c.	21⅛
400	do.	21⅛
200	do.	21⅜

THURSDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the forenoon ranged 111⅛@111@111⅛ ₱ cent. The market not very active, but the price inclined to firmness on the prevailing opinion that Money is soon to be somewhat dearer in London. The Cable telegrams were behind time up to 1 o'clock P. M., and nothing was known of the action of the Bank of England in regard to the rate of Interest. We find no belief among the Bankers interested in the Foreign Exchanges, that the advance of Interest by the Bank in London is likely to exceed, altogether, 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the present rate of 2½ ₱ cent.

For the $1,000,000 Gold offered by the Treasury at noon today there were 16 bidders for the total sum of $2,295,000. The million of dollars were awarded to the following bidders:

Duff & Tienken.	$50,000	111.26½
S. D. Davis.	10,000	111.25
	10,000	111.20
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	50,000	111.25
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	50,000	111.21½
	50,000	111.26¼
Woerishoffer & Co.	20,000	111.25½
Bates & Brown.	25,000	111.25
	30,000	111.23
	40,000	111.16
Marx & Co.	50,000	111.23¼
	50,000	111.25
	50,000	111.25¼
	50,000	111.26
Chas. Unger & Co.	$25,000	111.26
G. G. Haven & Co.	50,000	111.21
	50,000	111.23
	50,000	111.26
	50,000	111.20
	50,000	111.18
	50,000	111.16
J. A. Zerega & Co.	25,000	111.31
	25,000	111.35
J. Pondir.	48,000	111.15
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	5,000	111.15
	10,000	111.18
E. Sweet & Co.	12,000	111.15
W. J. Hatch & Son.	10,000	111.25
	5,000	111.15
Total	$1,000,000	

The American Exchange Bank is now paying off, in Gold, $3,000,000 of the Principal of the State Debt of Illinois. Part of these Bonds were originally made as in Sterling Money, £225 to the $1,000, and the Treasurer and New-York Transfer Agent of the State, both of whom are now in the City, adjust the exchange on these Bonds, to the satisfaction of holders, in American Gold Coin. The Gold drawn on account of this $3,000,000 payment has probably had some influence in the market, as the bulk of the Bonds paid off were owned in this country. The transaction leaves, as heretofore remarked, only $2,000,000 of debt against the State, in Bonds not due until 1877. The thirty years' history of the Debt of Illinois has been a very eventful one, the prospect of payment being, for several years, so gloomy that the Bonds sold in Wall-street, at one time, (about the year 1842,) at 18@20 cents on the dollar. In later years the rapid and enormous development of the State by the Illinois Central Road, not only brought population and credit, but immense taxes into the State Treasury. The Road alone pays 7 ₱ cent. a year on its *gross* traffic, and this has so increased that nearly half a million of dollars per annum is brought to the relief of other tax-payers, and, if we mistake not, more than defrays the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The City of Chicago, equally with the State, has been most fortunate with the Illinois Railroad system. The City has never incurred a dollar of debt to build the Roads which now pour their immense trade into its stores and warehouses. And the State, in transferring the United States Land Grant of 2,595,000 Acres to the Illinois Central, reserved a share in its business, the present value of which is, perhaps, but the half of its future worth per annum to the Treasury.

In the Afternoon, the sales of Gold were dull at 111⅛@111 ₱ cent. No change in the Bank of England rate of Interest was telegraphed down to 4 o'clock P. M., and some of our Bankers, we find, are inclined to doubt whether any change whatever will immediately occur. Others are buying short-sight Bills on London at full rates, as if in anticipation of a dearer rate of discount on 60-day Bills. The Exchange on London is quoted 109¼@109½ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110⅛@110½ ₱ cent., short sight—the market firm for short sight, and irregular for 60 days. We should quote the latter, on actual sales, at 109¼@109⅜ ₱ cent. net—that is, free of brokerage against the Seller.

Money is in good supply at 5@6 ₱ cent. on call to the Brokers, and the demand dull, on the absence of anything like an active speculation on the Stock Exchange.

In the Public Funds of the United States the transactions in the 5-20s of 1867 were pretty large at 110 ₱ cent., the price closing 109⅞ ₱ cent., which is a slight fraction easier than last night. The other 5-20s, the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 and the 10-40s were also ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower at the close of the day. The Southern State Bonds were about the same as on Wednesday in prices, on a moderate business, and the Pacific Mortgages ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. lower on both Centrals and Unions. The Railway Stocks were generally uninteresting in movement. The changes in prices are not especially marked, but there would seem to be a want of decided speculative activity in either the New-York or Western lines, except, perhaps, in Union Pacific Shares, the low figure of which attracts attention. The Scrip of New-York Central also shows a fair demand.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	110⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¾	111⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	109⅞
American Gold	111⅛	111
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅜	64⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅝	94½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅝	90⅝
Reading Railroad	99⅛	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	106¾	106¾
North-west Common	76¼	75⅞
North-west Preferred	86¼	86¼
Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅝
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	74¾
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53⅜
Lake Shore	94⅛	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	35⅝
Toledo and Wabash	52⅜	52¼
Western Telegraph	46¼	46⅜
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	88	88
Union Pacific	22	21½

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

Gold receipts	$595,448 56
Gold payments	184,065 77
Gold balance	64,120,596 48
Currency receipts	406,047 62
Currency payments	2,428,209 83
Currency balance	9,651,095 79
Customs	553,000 00

The following bids were made for the Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	113¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	113⅞
5-20 coup., '62	111⅝
5-20 coup., '64	110⅝
5-20 coup., '65	110⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '67	109⅞
5-20 coup., '68	110⅛
10-40 registered	107⅛
10-40 coupon	110⅛
6s currency	112¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅜
Virginia 6s, old	65
Virginia 6s, new bds	61
Georgia 6s	80
Georgia 7s, n. bds	88
Georgia 7s, ino	80
Georgia 7s, G. bds	94⅛
N. Car. 6s, old	48
N. Car. Fund'g A., '68	30
N. Car. new bds	28
N. Car. Sp. Tax	20
S. Car. 6s	73
S. Car. Jan. & July	58½
S. Car. April & Oct.	60
Missouri 6s	90⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	89⅛
Louisiana 6s	68¼
La. 8s, levee bds	82
La. 7s, Penitentiary	73
California 7s	109
Connecticut 6s	101
Rhode Island 6s	101
Alabama 5s	67
Alabama 8s	99
Ark. 6s, Funded	58¼
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.Is.	57
Ohio 6s, '81	101
Ohio 6s, '86	101
Kentucky 6s	99¼
Ill. Canal bds., '70	108
Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
Ill. War Loan	100
Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Indiana 5s	100
N. Y. Coup. B'ty L.	106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	104½
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	104½
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	98
Erie 1st, Ext.	98
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	91½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	84½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	81
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	101
Harlem 1st	101½
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	87
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	117¾
Cin., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	108½
Mich So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	96
M.S.& N.I.S.F., 7 ₱ c.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97
Central Pac. Bonds	94
Un. Pac. 1st M. Bonds	80⅞
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts., 7s	70½
Un. Pac. Income, 10s	70⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	106
Alt. & T. H. 1st	96
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	83
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	74½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95
Chic. & N.W. Int. Bds.	91⅛
Chic. & N.W. Ex. Bds.	85
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92½
C. & N.W.C. 7 ₱ c., C.	86¼
Han. & S. Jo. Ld. Gts.	107
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105¼
Del., L. & W. 1st	101
Del., L. & W. 2d	94½
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	90⅛
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	79
Tol. & W. 2d	87
Tol. & W. Eq. Bonds	79
Gt. West. 1st, '68	101
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93	82¼
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82½
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Gal. & Chic. 2d	94
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97¼
Morris & Essex 1st	102
Morris & Essex 2d	94
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	98
N. J. Cen., new Bds.	100
Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101⅛
Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96¾
Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	94
Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	80¼
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	100
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	95
Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77¼
Chic. & Alt. S. F.	100
Chic. & Alt. Income	94
Ohio & Miss. 1st	97⅛
Ohio & Miss. Consol.	88¼
Dub. & S. C. 1st	93
Penn. R. R. Bds.	90
St. L. & I. M. 1st	88⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7s	103⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Mil. & S. P., I. & M. D.	88
Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92¼
Joliet & Chic. 1st	105
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	83½
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	60
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	82
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	68⅛
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Bost., H. & E. Guar.	20
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	80

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134
Manhattan	151
Mechanics'	136
Union	140
America	147½
City	225
Phenix	106¼
Tradesmen's	150
Mechanics' & Traders'	135
Merchants' Exchange	100
Leather Man'fact'rers'	200
Commerce	117⅛
Mech'ics' Bank'g Ass.	115
Broadway	290
Ocean	91
Mercantile	125
American Exchange	114
Chatham	166
Bank of the Republic	110
Bank of N. America	100
Metropolitan	130
People's	137½
Grocers'	116
East River	113
Nassau	108
Corn Exchange	125
Continental	94¼
Park	153½
Central National	102⅞
Fourth National	107⅛
Ninth National	109
Tenth National	120
Oriental	180
Gold Exchange	70
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	95
Del. & Hudson Canal	115⅛
Pennsylvania Coal	218
American Coal	37
Spring Mount'n Coal	34
Canton Co., Baltimore	72¼
Cumb. Coal & Iron	28
Western Union Tel.	46⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.	12⅞
Quicksilver Min. Pf.	16⅛
Mariposa Min. Co.	5
Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	8¼
Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	28
Boston Water Power	23
Adams Express	67¼
Wells-Fargo Express	39⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	1⅛
Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.	45
United States Ex.	43
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	43

The St. Louis *Times* has the following in regard to the recent depreciation of North Missouri stock and rapid rise in the stock, and the struggle for control, of the Missouri Pacific Road:

"The owners of North Missouri and Missouri Pacific Railroad stock are just now excited and exercised over an unprecedentedly sudden change in the value of their property, the stock of the North Missouri steadily declining toward zero, and that of the Missouri Pacific as steadily advancing toward its par value. Among so many rumors as have reached us, it is difficult to get hold of the exact truth, but at least enough has been learned to give us an indication of the character of the influences which have had so potential an effect upon the value of the two stocks.

About one month ago the stock of the North Missouri was readily salable at 16½. today it is nominally worth 7, or a decline of 9½. It is asserted by those who pretend to know that a 'ring' has been formed, consisting of several directors of the road and a New-York firm, which about the 1st of November commenced to operate for and obtained an advance, and have since been quietly 'unloading.' This could not be kept a dead secret, and as the knowledge of it became bruited about, a gradual decline followed. The appointment of Col. W. R. ARTHUR to the superintendency was a signal for open hostilities. The President sent in his resignation, which was returned unaccepted, but the office of managing director, held by Mr. MCPHERSON, was abolished, BARTON BATES remaining in the President's chair, with full presidential powers. Meantime the road struggled with its heavy bonded and floating debt. A dull season and an extremely hard Winter, together with low water, prevented activity in freights, and as a result, came financial embarrassment. The high and apparently fictitious value to which the stock had been forced gave way, and the consequence is a fall from $22 50 to $7 a share.

These facts we narrate in our endeavor simply to enlighten the public. This great road was just emerging from difficulties which speculation has again brought upon it. With the finishing of the Missouri River Bridge at St. Charles in June, its business will be immensely increased, and unless impeded by present difficulties, its progress must be upward and onward.

The case of the Missouri Pacific is entirely different. Since July, 1868, the stock has advanced from $20 to $80 a share, the largest appreciation having occurred within the past fourteen months. Since January, 1870, it has exactly doubled. It is now quotable at any figures from 90 to par. At one time last month it was sold for 90—generally believed to be the result of heavy orders from New-York, where it is known a large amount has changed hands. Not knowing where the new purchases have been concentrated, and tired of fighting hidden foes, Mr. BRIDGE, now being able to obtain a high figure for his interest, proposes to transfer the heavy load to other shoulders. He controls $900,000 out of $3,000,000. For this there are two bidders—Mr. JOY, of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad, and Mr. PARSONS, of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. These two railway kings are enemies. Mr. JOY was outgeneraled in his effort to reach Texas under the law permitting only one railroad to pass through the Indian Territory from north to south. He was again outgeneraled when PARSONS built his road from a junction on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas through Fort Scott to Sedalia, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. So far as St. Louis was concerned its trade was lost to Mr. JOY'S road, and hence he tries to recover his lost prestige and interests, being steadily opposed by Mr. PARSONS. Behind these giants stand greater power. Supporting Mr. PARSONS is the Baltimore and Ohio Road, ready with its immense ability and ambition unsated, while Mr. JOY rejoices in the possession of two allies of renown, the Atlantic and Pacific and the Pennsylvania Central Companies. If Mr. PARSONS succeeds it gives him control of the trade from Galveston up and through to the sea by the direct eastern route to Baltimore, thus reducing Mr. JOY'S road to the condition of a merely local route, and cutting off the Atlantic and Pacific* from an immense support. If Mr. JOY succeeds, the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf, and the Atlantic and Pacific will be benefited mutually with the ultimate benefit to the great Pennsylvania Central. It is well known that Mr. JOY has been in the city for nearly a fortnight, and it is noised about that he has been vigorously pushing his propositions. Whoever buys, it is said, must pay par for the stock, and this week will be the decisive period of time which will decide the destiny of the trade with the great South-west."

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* This is no doubt a mistake, as Mr. PARSONS is interested in the Atlantic and Pacific.—NEW-YORK TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1871.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	46	Rosin, bbls	2,507
Cotton, bales	3,945	Tar, bbls	45
Dried Fruit, pkgs	121	Pea-nuts, bags	176
Eggs, bbls	675	Pork, bbls	276
Flour, bbls	5,351	Beef, pkgs	334
Wheat, bushels	5,300	Cut-meats, pkgs	722
Corn, bushels	14,600	Lard, tcs	1,158
Oats, bushels	5,525	Butter, pkgs	1,026
Malt, bushels	1,200	Cheese, boxes	298
Grass-seed, bushels	3,756	Stearine, pkgs	49
Beans, bushels	36	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,086
Corn-meal, bbls	140	Starch, boxes	1,250
Corn-meal, bags	1,180	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	15
Hops, bales	29	Tea, hlf. chts., (by rail)	7
Hides, No.	152	Tobacco, hhds	8
Hides, bdls	229	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	203
Leather, sides	6,034	Whisky bbls	636
Molasses, (N. O.), bbls	100	Wool, bales	29
Spirits Turp., bbls	124		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—1,939 bales Cotton, 23 cases Brass, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 53 bales Furs and Skins, 9,967 bags Ore, 180 boxes Bacon, 146 bars Base Metal, 636 pkgs. Tobacco, 6 bbls. Sweeps, 100 boxes Cheese, 63 pkgs. Butter, 99 bags Clover-seed.

By the ship *Themis*, for Liverpool—1,018 bales Cotton, 120 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 267 hhds. Tallow, 2,421 tcs. Lard.

By the schr. *Veto*, for Lisbon—200 Oars, 38 cases Clocks, 10,200 Staves, 308 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Pots have been moderately inquired for at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls have been inactive at $8 75@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quoted firm, but has been rather quiet at 33c.@33½c. ₱ lb., with a limited offering of prime stock; sales, 3,000 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been quite moderate for most kinds of stock at essentially unaltered figures.

BRICKS—Have been in scant stock, and quoted generally strong in price, but have been quiet.

CANDLES—Have been stationary in nominal values, on a very meagre jobbing business.

CEMENT—Has been quite moderately sought after at unaltered rates.

COAL—Has been firm, and not offered with much freedom, but the demand has been less active.

COCOA—Has been held rather confidently, on very moderate offerings of desirable qualities, but has been quiet.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand and firm; sales have been reported here of 3,653 bags by the bark *Ehen* at 11¾c.@12½c., and 500 bags by the *Donati* at 14c.; and at New-Orleans, 3,500 bags by the British bark *Parana* at 11⅝c., all gold, ₱ lb., in bond. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 29,837 bags, and at the other distributing ports 38,153 bags. Other kinds have been quiet at former figures. The week's movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: "291 bags Savanilla, 200 bags Jamaica, 300 bags San Domingo, 58 bags Costa Rica, sold for consumption within our range; 1,016 bags San Domingo, sold for export to Europe on private terms. The market closes quiet." The stock of other than Rio in first hands here comprises 29,556 bags and 51,168 mats. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been reported heavy, with some irregularity in values, though quotations are nominally unaltered. The demand has been quite moderate. Sales have been made of 2,727 bales, for early delivery, since our last, including 2,120 bales to shippers, 386 bales to spinners, and 221 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a comparatively free movement noted, but at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported of 12,100 bales, including last evening, for February, 100 bales at 14 7-16c., 300 bales at 14 11-32c.; March, 1,900 bales at 14½c.; April, 500 bales at 14 11-16c., 500 bales at 14⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 200 bales at 14⅞c., 700 bales at 14 13-16c., 600 bales at 14¾c.; June, 300 bales at 14 15-16c., 300 bales at 15c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales March, for 200 bales July; 300 bales free on board Mobile, private terms, and today, for February, 500 bales at 14⅜c.; March, 2,100 bales at 14½c.; April, 500 bales at 14⅝c.; May, 200 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14 12-16c., 1,100 bales at 14¾c.; June, 400 bales at 14 15-16c.; July, 500 bales at 15 1-16c.; 100 bales, March, at 14½c.; 100 bales, April, at 14⅝c.; 100 bales, May, at 14⅞c.; 100 bales, June, at 14⅞c.; 100 bales, July, at 15⅛c., together; 100 bales, free on board, Charleston, private terms. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: February, 14.40c.; March, 14.52c.; April, 14.62c.; May, 14.82c.; June, 14.97c.; July sold at 15c. The receipts of Cotton at this port, today, were 3,945 bales, including 1,262 bales from Savannah, 450 bales from Galveston, 6 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 24 bales from Baltimore, 514 bales from Wilmington, 1,689 bales by rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛
Good Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
Good Middling	16	16¼	16⅜	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,453
Receipts last week	30,097
Receipts the preceding week	31,976
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	647,175
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	653,429
Exports since our last	2,957
Exports since Sept. 1	346,909
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,567
Estimated stock here	102,000

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been quoted steady at from 70c.@80c. for the better qualities, but the demand has been light.

FISH—There has been a very moderate trade reported in most kinds, since our last, chiefly in a jobbing way, within our previous range.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Stocks have not been pressed upon the market, and values have been quoted steady, in the main instances, though trade has been slow and unsatisfactory.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite moderately sought after, and, with somewhat freer offerings, prices have been quoted rather easier and irregular. There has not been much call noted from export buyers, and the low grades have shown most heaviness. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 65@$6 90; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 90; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 90, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 50@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 35@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 35
Extra State	6 65@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 65@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 15@10 25

Southern Flour has been inactive at former rates; sales reported since our last of 470 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 20@$10 75 for good to choice Extra; $10 25@$11 50 for Fancy do., ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in reduced stock and moderate demand, at $4 35@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 65@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 70@$4 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Southern, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 365 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour has been in limited demand at $2 75@$3 20 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 25
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 25@11 50
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 25
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 65@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

FRUIT—The demand for Layer Raisins has been rather limited on the basis of $2 77½@$2 80 ₱ box. Currants have been quiet at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb. Turkey Prunes have been in good request and quoted firmer, at 6¼c., gold, in bond. Other articles inactive.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been comparatively quiet since our last, opening with some indications of firmness, but closing heavily, and in favor of buyers, particularly for lots of Spring, in store. There has been a moderate call for new Spring for export, on the basis of $1 55 for Prime No. 2, afloat, at which rate three or four boat-loads were placed. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for Prime to Choice No. 2 Spring, in store, at $1 52@$1 52½ ₱ bushel. The better grades of Amber Western (Winter) Wheat have been in some request, partly for milling, at from $1 58@$1 62, in store, ₱ bushel, the latter rate for choice new crop. In other kinds, the dealings have been unimportant. The general market closed dull, with prime No. 2 available at 52c., in store, while for the same grade afloat, bids of $1 54 were noted, with $1 55 asked. The scarcity of freight room and firmness in rates, operated against a free outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 58@$1 70; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 62, in store and afloat; No. 1 Spring, so-called, at 52½c., in store; No. 2 do. $1 52@$1 55, in store and afloat; Old Spring, on private terms; White Genesee at $1 75@$1 85; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 62; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 55@$1 62; White Southern nominally at $1 65@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately sought after at fairly supported prices, though closing somewhat less buoyantly. Export buyers have been purchasing with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 82c.@85c., for New Mixed Western, closing at about 84c.@85c. for good to strictly prime samples; 82c.@85c., for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 85c.@95c. for White do.; 80c.@82c. for old lots, from track, in poor condition, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive and rather weak at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in limited demand at $1 07@$1 12 for Canada West, and $1 05 for Western delivered, and 85c.@95c. for State. Barley-malt continues quite dull at $1 05@$1 20 for Canada, and 90c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair request and quoted less firm, though closing with rather more steadiness. The inquiry has been in part for trade purposes, but mainly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 65c.@66c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65½c.@66½c., in store, for new Mixed Western; 67c.@68c. for New State; 67c.@68c. for White Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 11,000 bushels Wheat for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Stocks have been moderate, and values quoted about steady, though the dealings have been unimportant, apart from sales of 500 bales Bags, to arrive, at 11c., gold, in bond.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 20@$1 30 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 85c.@$1 30 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—All kinds have been very quiet on the basis of previous quotations. Manila, 10½c.@10¾c., gold; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—There has been a moderate call noted for prime stock within our previous range.

HONEY—Has been dull and nominal at 75c.@80c. gold, for Cuba, in bond, ₱ gallon. No stock in first hands.

HOPS—There has been a moderate inquiry for desirable lots within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c.@5c. for older growths, ₱ lb. Really prime samples are offered sparingly. Receipts, 29 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have generally been quoted firm, but have not been active. The offerings of stock have been quite moderate as a rule.

LEATHER—Sole has been in very moderate request, in most instances, though the advantage as to price has been favorable to purchasers.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet, but without further change as to price; 90,000 lbs. sold at 22c.@22¼c. ₱ lb. Iron of all kinds remains as last quoted, with a light movement noted. Lead, Spelter and Zinc are dull at former figures. Tin is inactive at about previous rates, including Straits at 32½c., English at 33¼c., and Banca at 38½c.@39c., all gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for most kinds at about previous figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 385 hhds., 20 tcs. and 12 bbls. Barbados on private terms, and 379 bbls. New-Orleans at from 55c.@71c. ₱ gallon, the latter rate for very choice. The stock in first hands, this morning, included 4,530 hhds. Cuba, 1,126 hhds. English Islands, 17 hhds. Porto Rico and 4,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 22c.@15c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@71c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been an unusually free business reported in Resin, largely to arrive, and mostly for export, at firmer and buoyant prices; sales 9,400 bbls. Strained, (including 7,000 bbls. to arrive,) at from $2 50@$2 65, closing at $2 60@$2 65; 1,800 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 55; 350 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50; and 600 bbls. Pale at $4 25@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,507 bbls. Tar has been steady, but inactive; sales 100 bbls. Wilmington Rope at $2 50 ₱ bbl.; receipts, 45 bbls. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been dull since our last, at 52c.@52½c. for merchantable; sales 135 bbls., in lots; receipts, 124 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 51½c.@53½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 50@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market presents no new features of interest. There has been a pretty fair inquiry noted, chiefly in a jobbing way, for the leading kinds, prices of which have been generally well supported.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been nominally held at 15c. ₱ gallon, but has not been in much request, as buyers have been unwilling to pay this price. Some lots have been reported resold (in all about 1,050 bbls.) on the reduced basis of 14½c. ₱ gallon, which was about the bidding rate for Oil from receivers' hands. Shipping Crude has been in limited demand and heavy at 18½c.@19c. here, and 18½c.@18⅝c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 800 bbls. The Creek advices are of a weak and yielding market, with Upper Road deliveries quoted at $4 25@$4 30, and Lower at $4 35@$4 40, ₱ bbl. Sales and settlements of 6,500 bbls., for early delivery, Lower Road, were reported, but without particulars. Refined has been steady as to price, but not active; sales have been reported here of 3,200 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 24¼c.; and at Philadelphia, of 1,500 bbls. do., at about 24½c., ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,160 bbls. The export clearances thence were 1,252 bbls. and 2,700 cases Refined for Leghorn, 141,144 gallons Refined for Trieste, and 3,000 gallons for Kingston, Ja. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair demand, and quoted at from 30¼c.@31½c. for prompt delivery, with fancy brands at 32¼c.@33c., ₱ gallon. Sales, 13,000 cases. Naphtha continues inactive and somewhat nominal, on the basis of 10¼c.@11c., in shipping order; 15¼c. in cases, and 5c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been depressed and lower on a limited inquiry. Prime Mess has been steady and in moderate request, mostly for export. Other kinds dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 560 bbls. at $22 50@$22 75 for New Mess, $22 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $22 50 for Western Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there was a restricted inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $22 50 seller March, and $22 75 seller April. Sales since our last, 500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in slack demand, within the range of 9½c.@10c., chiefly at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Western, and 10c.@11c. for City. Cut-meats have been in good demand at firmer rates; sales have been reported of equal to 310 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c.@9½c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been inactive, but firm. Lard has been moderately sought after at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 960 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12¾c.@13½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 13¼c.@13⅜c. for New Western Steam, and 12¾c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13⅜c., and April at 13½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been salable and firm; sales have been reported of 280 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in fair demand, chiefly for export, at $22@$28 50 Prime Mess; $28@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales since our last, 450 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate request at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Butter has been quoted firm, and in fair demand, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@43c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,206 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 298 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@36
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@33
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	25@28
State, half-firkin tubs, extra	40@43
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34@37
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb.	30@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₱ lb.	28@30
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	32@33
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@29
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	23@25
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	23@25
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	18@20
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	16@18
Common and White Western and State Stock, ₱ lb.	12@13
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ lb.	23@25
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ lb.	25@28
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	16 @16½
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	12½@13½
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	15½@16½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	13½@15
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—Has been in light stock and moderate request at firm rates, including Carolina at $7 75@$8 50, currency, and Rangoon at $3 25@$3 37½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 3,500 bags.

SALT—Has been held with increasing confidence, on a reduced stock, and fair demand.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite sparingly sought after on the basis of 7½c., gold, for Crude, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Clover, chiefly at 11¼c., for prime, ₱ lb.; sales, 650 bags. Timothy has been quiet at from $6@$6 25 for good to prime, and $6 50 for fancy, ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been dull, but quoted steady at $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—The demand has been on a limited scale, and prices have been somewhat depressed. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.@42c.; San Juan, 37c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@32c., currency, ₱ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 52c.@54c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@55c.; Payta, 48c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 37c.@38c.; Madras, each, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 40c.@42½c., currency.

SOAP—Continues in moderate request, including Castile, at 10¼c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—There has been a pretty fair jobbing trade noted in the leading kinds at uniform prices.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate demand since our last, at yielding prices. Sales, 637 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Guadaloupe and Demerara, at from 8⅞c.@11½c.; 330 boxes Havana at 8¾c.@10c.; and 578 baskets Batavia at 9⅜c., ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅜c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@10⅜c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅝c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb. Refined continues in moderate request at from 11c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Feb. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Box's.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Feb. 1, 1871	24,273	38,103	231,226	1,079
Receipts since Feb. 1	9,179	17,760	20,661	3,127
Total	33,452	55,863	251,887	4,206
Sales since Feb. 1	6,907	24,150	3,800	1,652
Stock Feb. 16, 1871	26,545	31,653	248,087	2,554
Stock Feb. 17, 1870	46,490	82,151	242,278	[illegible]
Stock Feb. 18, 1869	14,593	4,726	10,478	221
Stock Feb. 18, 1868	2,021	3,826	560	100

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported since our last of 132,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c., for Prime; also, 61,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds., mostly at 13¼c.; and 75 tcs. Grease Stearine at [illegible] ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been moderate for most grades. Prices, however, have been supported, and stocks have not been offered with much freedom.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at rather easier prices, with sales reported since our last of 215 bbls. at 93c.@93½c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 636 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been without notable animation, though a rather better inquiry has been reported, mostly for Cotton room, which has been available by steam at easier figures, and for Grain room, which has been scarce and quoted firm. The offerings of Provisions were less urgent, and shippers had the advantage. In the chartering line, a moderate call was noted for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with some demand for Naval Stores, Tobacco, Staves and General Cargo, but at easy figures. For Liverpool, there were taken 4,050 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at 5-16d.@⅜d., with some lots at 7-16d., ₱ lb.; 250 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 200 boxes Bacon and 400 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 132 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d.@25s., by sail, and 35s. by steam; 160 hhds. Molasses, by sail, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton, dead weight, and 800 boxes Cheese, by sail, on private terms; also, a ship of 1,530 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 150 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms. For Glasgow, by steam, 10 tons Clover-seed at 35s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, 50 tons Logwood and 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 4½d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Bremen, a North German bark, of 928 tons register, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port, direct, a British bark, of 716 tons register, was rumored closed, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, but the rumor was not confirmed. For Cadiz, an American brig, of 228 tons register, with about 1,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and Cadiz, and back to New-York or Boston, a British brig, of [illegible] tons register, at $3,000, gold, taking out general cargo, including some Petroleum, in cases, on private terms. For Gibraltar, a brig of 265 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
KING LEAR. Leading character by Edwin Forrest.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ANNA LIESE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

No new elections for Deputies will be necessary in Paris. M. GREVY has been elected President of the National Assembly, receiving 519 of the 538 votes cast. The *Journal des Débats* says M. THIERS is universally regarded as the future President of France, with FAVRE, PICARD and BUFFET as members of the Ministry. A London dispatch says Count BISMARCK will consent to an extension of the armistice for five days, in view of certain preparations in the South of France for calling out the military class of 1872. A telegram to the London *Times* from Berlin says the terms of peace proposed by Count BISMARCK are "comparatively moderate." The capitulation of Belfort has been signed, and the garrison has withdrawn with arms and baggage. The arms of the garrison of Paris have all been delivered up to the Germans. Gen. CHANZY's reports show that M. GAMBETTA's "victories" were fictions, and that the army was in a very bad condition. He is said to have advised the postponement of French "revenge."

The Queen of Spain has arrived at Nice, en route to Madrid. It is said that the husband of the Ex-Queen ISABELLA has offered to take the oath of allegiance to King AMADEUS....Capt. MACKAY and three other Fenians sailed from Queenstown on the 15th for the United States.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the bills introduced was one to encourage the laying of ocean telegraph cables, and one for the repeal of the "iron-clad" test oath. The House bill providing for the recovery of damages for the loss of the *Oneida* was reported, as was that for the prevention of cruelty to animals on railroads. The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, which was lately ordered by the President, was again put on its passage, and rejected by a vote of 2 to 57. A resolution was adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the right of the Treasury Department to retain compensation for services rendered by the Pacific Railroad, and apply it to the interest on bonds issued to the road. The bill for a Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876 was taken up, but a vote was staved off till the expiration of the morning hour. The Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the provisions relating to Judges' salaries finally agreed upon. They fix the salary of Chief-Justice at $8,500; Associate Judges, $8,000; Circuit Judges, $6,000; District Judges, $5,000. An amendment prohibiting the reopening of claims after six years from their origin was rejected, as was one prohibiting persons formerly Government employes from acting as attorneys in prosecuting claims in the same department within three years after leaving it. No action was reached on the bill itself.

In the House a motion was agreed to for meeting at 11 o'clock after this week. Notice was given that the Southern Pacific Railroad bill would be reported for immediate action on Tuesday next. The report of the Committee on the difficulties at West Point was then taken up and discussed further. Some of the speakers commented severely on the Academy at West Point and its managing officers. The report was finally adopted, together with the additional resolution directing an investigation into the conduct of the officers of the institution. Mr. BUTLER's substitute, punishing the First Class only by a loss of their Summer furlough, was rejected by a vote of 97 to 111. The bill for the security of life on steam-boats was then taken up, and, after consideration, passed as a substitute for the Senate bill on the same subject. It establishes regulations providing against loss or danger from fire, leaking, explosion and other accidents.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was the Annual Tax bill for the construction of new work upon, and extraordinary repairs of, the canals; also, a bill fixing holidays and days of grace with reference to negotiable paper—naming Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4 and Dec. 25, together with such day as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, as the day of thanksgiving, as public holidays, and providing that upon all negotiable paper hereafter made there shall not be any days of grace. A bill was also introduced to authorize the Mayor of New-York to nominate to the Board of Aldermen an additional member of the present Board of Excise Commissioners. In the Assembly, the Brooklyn Water bill came back amended by the Senate so as to limit the expenditure to $1,400,000, and was repassed. The Canal Board, in response to a resolution, reported that the enlarging of the canal locks, now under contract, on the Western Division of the Erie Canal, was unnecessary and inexpedient, for the reasons that the canal is already twice as large as the demands of transportation required; that the enlargement of these locks would necessitate the enlargement of the whole canal, which would cost $50,000,000. The communication was ordered to be printed. The report of Hon. DAVID A. WELLS and the other Commissioners, on the best method of State taxation, was received from the Governor, who, in a special message, urged early and effective action upon it. It was ordered to be printed. The bill to widen and straighten Broadway was received from the Senate, and the amendments of that body were concurred in by a vote of 97 to 24. The Governor returned the bill to change the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tompkinsville, S. I., with the objection that the object could be attained under the general laws, and the objection was sustained. The Hell Gate Pilotage bill was discussed in Committee and afterward in the House, and at length was referred back to the Committee.

GENERAL.

Rear-Admiral LEE telegraphed to the Navy Department from Key West Feb. 15, in reply to an inquiry from the Secretary, that he had no news of the *Tennessee*, and expected none before the arrival of the *Tybee* at New-York about the last of the month, and, further, that he believes "she is all right."

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Federal Relations reported resolutions, yesterday, representing that the arbitrary and unfriendly actions of the Canadians toward American fishermen constitutes a grievance demanding the attention and protection of the General Government.

Lieut.-Commander GEORGE DEWEY is to command the store-ship *Supply*, which is to sail from this port for France, with a cargo of food for the suffering people of that country.

Argument began yesterday in Washington before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the question of the payment of the tax on the scrip dividends by the New-York Central Railroad Company, and will be continued on Thursday next.

The jury failed to agree in the Bowen bigamy case, in Washington, after being out all Wednesday night, and were yesterday morning discharged. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

The Mechanics' Cotton-mill at Swift Creek, near Petersburg, Va., was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is $70,000; insured for $56,000.

A flotilla of fifteen British gun-boats is expected at Nassau, N. P., three of which remain there, and the others go to Jamaica. Rations for a battalion of infantry are also ordered. The Legislature is considering measures to prevent the exportation of arms.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District, in Convention at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, nominated GEORGE COFFING, of Salisbury, for Congress.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met yesterday, in Philadelphia, and adopted resolutions which are to be embodied in an address to the people of the United States.

An effort is to be made in Arkansas to impeach the Attorney-General, because judgments had been obtained against the State on militia vouchers, as is alleged, through his willful negligence. The Supreme Court overruled the demurrer in the Lieutenant-Governor's case, two Judges dissenting. The case will come up on its merits on Friday. After the adjournment, Chief-Justice WELSHIRE tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Governor.

Work has been resumed in seven collieries near Shamokin, and those at St. Clair, Penn., and the Philadelphia Coal Company are preparing to resume work.

Nine more Japanese students have reached San Francisco, among them a Prince, by the steam-ship *Great Republic* from Yokohama. Small-pox was epidemic in the latter city, and several of the crew of the United States steamer *Benicia* had died of it. Messrs. DALLAS and RING, teachers in a Japanese college, were attacked with swords and cut down on the 12th of January. They were frightfully but not fatally injured. Mr. SEWARD had left Hong Kong for Singapore.

The argument in the Rulloff case was closed at Albany yesterday, and the Court took the papers. The decision will be rendered in a few days.

The State Canal Board made the following appointments yesterday: WM. J. WHEELER, Superintendent Section 1, Erie Canal, reappointed; DAVID S. REED, Superintendent Section 3, Erie Canal, in place of EDWARD SHANAHAN.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, member of the High Commission, leaves Ottawa for Washington on the 1st of March. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER will be leader in the Dominion House of Commons during his absence.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, Jackson, Miss., says it is stated upon good authority that Gov. ALCORN will shortly resign and retire into private life. He absolutely declines to go into the United States Senate, though his term commences on the 4th of March next.

The Difficulty of Getting Good Men into Political Life.

We have already called attention to Mr. HOPPIN's excellent address to the members of the Union League Club, but the subject which he raised cannot be too carefully considered. He said that "the practical withdrawal of great numbers of the respectable and intelligent citizens of the United States from public life, and their growing indifference to public matters, is one of the most discouraging facts in our history. We act as if we believed that good government would come of itself, like the free air of heaven, without any effort on our own parts to create it. We appear to think we have the option to engage in politics or not, as our tastes or temporary interests may determine." The phrase, "our duty to our country," he added, "has become a sort of commonplace expression which nobody believes in, and which is chiefly useful for orations and obituary notices, and yet it is of as much binding force as the ten commandments."

All this is melancholy, but it is true; it is the more melancholy because it is so often said, and with so little effect. It is said, in substance, in all Thanksgiving sermons, and in all the better class of Fourth of July orations, in most addresses to young men, and in a large majority of such commencement orations as touch on politics. It is said in newspaper and magazine articles, and in lectures. Everybody admits it; but when we come to talk of a remedy, most people turn their eyes in pious resignation to heaven, or shrug their shoulders. Now, everybody knows we are not disposed to shield "educated and respectable" shirkers of their duty, but then it is but right, while condemning them, to take account of the difficulties there are in the way of their doing their duty. We might if we went into details show these to be very numerous, but we shall confine ourselves to one, and that is the complication of the political machine. The machine which our fathers worked, and which the English work today, was far simpler than the one we work. The number of officers elected in England is very small. In fact, it may be said that by voting once in four or five years for one or two members of the House of Commons, an Englishman exerts all the influence he can exert in the Government. Through that he pronounces his opinion with regard to the administration of justice in all its grades and branches, the collection and disbursement of the taxes, the state of the army and navy, the foreign policy, the condition and relief of the poor, and so on. The consequence is that by concentrating his attention on the character, and history, and opinions of one or two men, he discharges his whole political duty. If he does not like the judges, or the condition of the finances, or of the State, or of the army, or of the railroad system, he has only to come down on the county or borough members of the House of Commons, and the members come down on the Ministry; and when a great many county and borough members, feeling the pressure behind them, come down on the Ministry together, the thing is set to rights. Nothing can well be simpler, or easier to manage, or require less sacrifice of time.

A state of things in some respects similar prevailed in this State, and in nearly all the Eastern States, before 1846. The number of elective offices was small, and the responsibility concentrated on a few heads. To be sure, the American citizen had two Legislatures to elect, and two "Ministries" to look after, where the Englishman had only one, but still he was able to look to the Governor for the proper administration of justice, the proper regulation of the prisons, the proper collection and outlay of the taxes, in fact for the proper working of the greater part of the administrative machinery. He had, indeed, only to concentrate his attention at every election on one or two men, to make sure that he was discharging his duty to the State effectually. In those days, too, the strain of business was not nearly so severe as it is now, and men of respectability and education had more time at their disposal. There was only monthly mail communication with Europe. In this City, business with the interior of the State, or what was then called the West, was almost completely suspended as soon as the frosts closed the river and canals. The community, too, in every State was small, and the manners simple, and the demands of charity and society few and not very exacting. The stream of life, in fact, flowed on with a sluggishness of which we have now little idea. Merchants, and lawyers, and ministers, therefore, had an amount of time at their disposal of which they now know nothing, and having it, they gave it to politics.

If we contrast the state of things here now with the state of things here forty or fifty years ago, we must perceive that to get good men back into political life we shall have to adapt our governmental machinery to the conditions in which society now finds itself. The men of education and respectability in this community are rarely men of leisure; they are all as busy as they can possibly be. They have either to make fortunes, or keep them, and keeping fortunes, in the present state of our industry, is nearly as difficult as making them. They have, too, to administer nearly all the churches of the country, and to act as trustees for the vast number of persons who are, in every community, incapable of taking charge of their own affairs. If, therefore, they are to concern themselves in politics also, politics must be simplified. But our politics are made as complicated and hard to manage as it is possible to make them. We have multiplied the number of elective officers and the elections to such a degree that to keep the run of the candidates, of the issues, and of the influences at work in a single district, takes the whole time of a healthy and active man. No man who has other work can attempt to master it.

Then we have divided responsibility in such a way as to take all heart out of persons of a reforming turn, because no matter what we do, we can never feel sure that we have got hold of the real author of any abuse, and as a matter of fact, we hardly ever do get him. Considering the way in which a merchant or lawyer must now work, to keep pace with the ordinary demands on him, it seems hard to ask him to see to it that none but the best men are nominated for Congress, and the Legislature, and for the three City Superior Courts, and for the Marine Court, and for the Police Courts, and Civil District Courts, and the Aldermanships, and the Assistant Aldermanships, and the Controllership, and the Mayoralty, and the District-Attorneyship, and Corporation Counselship, and Sheriffalty, and for the Governorship, and Secretaryship, and the Canal Board, and Prison Inspectorship, and so on. Why, the looking after all these things has to be a profession, and it is a profession, and in a community where all decent men are occupied by honest callings, it has naturally become a rascally profession. No such system could be worked by the community at large, unless it was a community of large landed proprietors, with plenty of time on their hands, like that of the South before the war, or a community of free loafers, like the Athenians, who passed their time in the market place discussing candidates and nominations, every man knowing his neighbor.

State and Local Taxation.

Removed from the office of Special Commissioner of Revenue, which by patient labor and skill he had rendered of national importance and value, Mr. DAVID A. WELLS became Chairman of a Commission created to inquire into and report upon State and local taxation, with special reference to the taxation of this State. His associates are EDWIN DODGE and GEO. W. CUYLER, and the result of their joint labors was yesterday transmitted to the Legislature.

The investigation of national burdens brought Mr. WELLS, practically, to a conclusion which more scientific economists had, theoretically, reached before him. The manner in which taxation is imposed affects industrial and business prosperity more seriously than the amount. That is to say, the country could better afford to furnish a large revenue, if wisely adjusted, than a smaller revenue clumsily distributed. And as our internal revenue system, as it stood when the war closed, was the product of a series of exigencies, with no pretension to skill or even average familiarity with the subject, on the part of its authors, its effect upon the productive energies of the people was disastrous. The same remark applies, with slight qualification, to the tariff. The evils arising from ignorance in one case were multiplied by monopolies in the other. The general result was most prejudicial. The fiscal burdens, in their amount sufficiently oppressive, were by legislative malpractice rendered ruinous. Internal taxation has since been greatly reduced, though it is still heavier than it should be if our people are to compete on equal terms with foreign producers. The tariff is, in the main, unchanged. The false principles which underlie much of it are perpetuated. The work of tariff revision remains to be undertaken by another Congress.

The fundamental errors that are apparent in national taxation are visible in the systems of taxation adhered to in nearly all the States. The gross amount of State and local taxation is startling. Last year, the Federal Government obtained a total revenue of $411,000,000, and—taking Ohio as a sample—the aggregate of taxes wrung from the people was increased by local taxation to $761,000,000, being at the rate of $19 26 per head of the entire population. Had the New-York standard been maintained throughout the Union, the total of taxation, national and local, would have been $850,000,000, or $21 83 per head. The rate in either case far exceeds the taxation borne by any other people under the sun, during a period of peace. Before 1861 the United States were content with seventy-five millions as the product of taxation, and in that year the State of New-York managed matters comfortably with $20,400,000. The national taxes have since exceeded $550,000,000, and in the present year will not fall below three hundred and twenty millions, while this State last year exacted from its citizens $50,300,000. The growth of national burdens is intelligible. The war and its consequences explain the prodigious increase. But there is comparatively little in the circumstances of New-York that can reconcile us to the difference in local taxes. Neither the population nor the trade of the State has increased at a rate corresponding with the increase of its taxation.

The mischief is greatly aggravated by adherence to forms of taxation which the more enlightened nations of Europe have systematically discarded. England, France, Prussia and Holland stimulate industries by exempting personal property from taxation. The burdens imposed on industry, especially manufacturing industry, and on the operations of commerce connected with them, are reduced to the lowest possible limit. The rule acted upon is to build up industries by relieving them from fiscal incumbrances, and by so enabling them to endure competition in foreign markets. The States of Maine and Vermont partially follow this wise example by exempting manufacturing capital from taxation. But the States generally, New-York included, retard all industries and enterprises, and utterly crush many of them, by heaping upon them local taxes. The difference in local taxation alone, comparing New-York with Liverpool, or Pittsburg with Birmingham, or Lowell with Manchester, explains our inability to compete in foreign markets, and even to hold our ground in this country. The British manufacturer and the British ship-builder can undersell us, not merely because of his command of cheaper labor, but also because of his exemption from taxes under which our producers groan. The illustrations adduced by Mr. WELLS and his associates clearly establish this fact. We profess to protect American industry, while in reality we cripple it with taxes.

The principle on which the taxation of personal property rests is assailed, in the report now published, as impolitic, because hostile to enterprise, and unjust, because unequal in its operation. It is like the income tax—continually evaded; and, like that tax, it makes perjury easy and profitable. Men "swear down" their personal means to cheat the tax-gatherer; and many of those who cannot disregard the obligation of an oath, transfer their wealth and enterprise to localities in which the charges upon capital are less exhaustive than in this State. Mr. WELLS does not propose to abandon personal taxation at once and altogether. But he recommends a discrimination, that would have the effect of relieving manufactures and trade, while taxing many forms of corporate property as at present. Other suggestions embodied in the report point to the assessment of real estate at its full value, and the exemption of mortgages from taxation.

The report will be studied with interest in other States. Its measures of reform are framed with reference to New-York; but the principles discussed, the evils portrayed, and the general suggestions presented are universally applicable. Many of the positions assumed will of course be hotly contested, and some of the reforms that are most strenuously urged will be effected, if at all, only when the results of different methods of taxation are more correctly understood by legislators than they are at present. The immediate benefit to be derived from the report is the interest it will awaken among thoughtful men in regard to the inherent weakness and injustice of systems that govern the collection of local as well as of national revenue. Our fiscal reformers have plenty of work upon their hands in their own neighborhoods; and they can prosecute it without waiting for Congressional help.

Germany and the Terms of Peace.

The secrecy with which Germany guards the conditions of peace that are to be offered to France may probably arise from the fact that they have not yet been finally resolved upon. We can readily suppose that the Imperial counsellors reason pretty much as follows: "We may safely adopt the general principle that whatever form of government we may have to treat with, it is advisable to place our demands pretty high, so that we may, in return for certain stipulations of an amicable character on their part, have the opportunity of abating somewhat the sum of our just claims. Should the constitution of the National Assembly entitle us to suppose that France chooses a Republic, then we shall accept that as a declaration of renewed war at the earliest favorable opportunity. Our obvious resource in this case will be to shackle a dangerous and turbulent neighbor so firmly with pecuniary obligations, that it cannot afford to spend money on military reorganization, and even if it should recover more quickly than we anticipate, we shall have received a large enough sum to keep as a reserve against a future demand upon our Treasury for warlike expenditure. On the other hand, if the Orleanists, with whom, as a dynasty, we have had no quarrel, or the BONAPARTES, who would gladly purchase our friendship, are to be restored to power, then that means that the people of France intend seriously to have peace, and it becomes our obvious interest to hamper the new régime with as little of the odium of increased national burdens as we possibly can. The establishment of a monarchy, or even the restoration of the Empire in France at this moment, forms a more valid security for keeping the peace toward Germany than the possession of half a dozen fortresses, and having absolutely nothing to gain by another war with France, we shall abate our terms just in proportion to our opinion of the strength of the guarantee presented to us that our armies will not be compelled to pass the Vosges again during the present century."

Some such considerations as these are probably at the bottom of the refusal of Prussia to make any neutral Power a party to the terms of peace she is about to offer to France. It is also likely enough that the two versions of Count BISMARCK's programme that have been collated in Berlin and duly transmitted by cable, may, contradictory as they are, have represented correctly enough two actual phases of prospective policy. The same authority that sent in a fortnight ago the startling information that two thousand millions of dollars were to be exacted as a money contribution from France, now transmits the news that the terms of peace are "comparatively moderate." The stories may be reconciled by the fact that at the date of the first statement, it seemed highly probable that the Republic would be confirmed by the voice of the nation, while at the date of the second the probabilities had turned the other way. If the National Assembly proceeds very far on the path it has entered on by electing a Republican President, we shall doubtless hear of another rise in the sliding scale of the German conditions of peace. It is highly probable that some intimation, more or less direct, will be conveyed to the members of the Constituent Assembly, that the more conservative their choice of a Government turns out to be, the easier the terms of indemnity will be made by their conquerors. Between the money contribution first mentioned, which would have nearly doubled the ante-war national debt of France, and some such sum as three hundred millions of dollars, which was the amount of the pecuniary indemnity levied by the Allies in 1815, there is an enormous interval, and it is to be hoped that the "comparative moderation" of the German demands may prove to be a close approximation to the lower amount.

The 'Possum.

SHAKESPEARE tells us that there are sermons in stones, and if what we have lately read of a certain Virginia specimen be true stones have hygienic qualities as well. This is remarkable enough, but a new story is current—or, rather, an old story freshly vamped—that casts even the "Fauquier mad-stone" into the shade. It relates to the medicinal virtues of the flesh of the opossum. The "'possum," or coon, has long been recognized as an emblem of cunning. The famous animal who was "treed" by the not less famous Capt. SCOTT, and begged that crack shot not to take the trouble to fire, as he would immediately come down, behaved with the sagacity characteristic of his race. But that the flesh of the creatures is a panacea for several diseases, especially for those incident to age and decrepitude, is less generally understood. It is a fact that experienced negroes in the old days used to say, in speaking of each other's illness, "he longs for 'possum;" but how far this referred to the supposed medicinal qualities of the animal, or to the disposition of the patient to shirk work, is not quite clear.

Without venturing a positive opinion on the healing virtues thus ascribed we can say that the story rests on a more solid basis than such tales are apt to do. Some evidence in its favor was, in fact, printed in a London medical journal some fifteen years ago, and ran substantially as follows. At that time President ROBERTS, of Liberia, was in England, and was treated with great distinction by the Queen. President ROBERTS was then suffering from illness which baffled the skill of his physicians. There happened to be an American frigate lying at Cowes, the surgeon of which came from a county of Virginia adjoining the one (London) of which ROBERTS is a native. This surgeon, whose name was WARD, visited the ailing President, and promptly recommended a complete change of diet, urging especially that the flesh of the opossum should be freely taken. With some difficulty a supply was obtained, and, according to the journal mentioned, was first given to President ROBERTS by way of surprise:

> "The consulting physicians being invited, attended. The effect was remarked by the latter, even before the cover of the dish containing an opossum, set before his Excellency, was removed. On sniffing the odor, his nostrils dilated. When he partook of the first mouthful he laid down his knife and fork, his face beaming with delight, and exclaimed, in the idiom of his early youth, 'It is de possum, de emblem of old Virginny!' Recovering, however, his wonted dignity of bearing in a moment, he ate heartily of the strange dish. His convalescence dated from that hour."

Such is the account of a professed scientific authority, and it certainly looks plausible. The new stories that now reach us from Virginia are set forth with greater variety of embellishment, but do not materially differ from this. We do not forget, however, that land-sick marines removed by fortune to the interior, and pining for the waves they love so well, have been marvelously revived by a diet of "plum-duff" and "salt horse." In other words, a fillip may be given to the spirits and the imagination by recurrence to familiar and deep-seated habits, whether of diet or other. Dr. JOHNSON thought a great city paradise, or at least the nearest earthly approach to it. Doubtless if he had been imprisoned for a space on board ship, or in the middle of a Scotch moor, and then, while languishing amid such unpleasing surroundings, had been treated to an uncomfortably-crowded and noisy street, he would have at once recovered his health and spirits. The curative would be a moral rather than a physical one. It is, however, claimed that the flesh of the opossum has distinct and positive chemical qualities which act specifically on certain disorders. Depression of spirits, sciatica, and low fevers, are among the ills said to be magically cured by it, and many are the cases seriously described by the Virginia papers of complete restoration to health through its use after the failure of all other remedies. The creatures are said to live on persimmons, as the canvass-back does on wild celery, and perhaps in this fact lies some key to the healing virtues of opossum flesh, if any such there are. What with their mad-stones and opossums, the longevity common in some parts of Virginia is now thoroughly explained. It is no wonder that with such extraordinary safeguards the inhabitants should be proof against ordinary disease, or that it should be said of them, as of the people in some localities of California, "they never die, but dry up and blow away."

MINOR TOPICS.

The almost unanimous election of M. GREVY to the Presidency of the National Assembly of France is unquestionably a Republican triumph. A combatant at the age of seventeen, in the short struggle of 1830; as advocate, a defender under the Monarchy of indicted Republican conspirators; a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848, in the capacity of Vice-President of that body, and one of the Judicial Committee, and a consistent opponent of LOUIS BONAPARTE, both as President and Emperor, M. GREVY has the unbroken record of an ardent Republican. Of course, the fact of his Vice-Presidency of the previous Assembly, and his thorough acquaintance with judicial forms, have doubtless been strong arguments for his elevation to preside over the momentous deliberations of the newly-elected body of popular representatives. The shade of his Republicanism, which has nothing of the red tinge in it, may have also served to secure the support of diverse parties. But all deductions under these heads, and on the score of the purely regulative character of his office, do not take from his election the character of a democratic victory.

Mr. CONGER's bill for the regulation of river steam-boat traffic, which was finally agreed to by the House, yesterday, is essentially the same as that received from the Senate last session, and is likely to prove a highly salutary piece of legislation. It consolidates all the scattered enactments on the subject, and, in addition to giving them a chance of becoming at once intelligible and operative, it adds several clauses of greatly-needed stringency. The recklessness exhibited in the lading, the running, and general management of the steam-boats of our great rivers, has become proverbial; and the frequent instances we have had lately of the fearful waste of life resulting from it, showed the imperative necessity of something being done, and that speedily. In this same department of taking care of the lives of the traveling public, there is a great field of highly beneficial action still before our legislators.

A man named MYRON HOUSE, a lawyer, has been arrested on a charge of suborning persons to commit perjury. This "lawyer" may perhaps say, "why come to so obscure men as I for an example? Why not fly at higher game? I have told lies, but there is a notorious Judge on the Bench who does the same thing, and yet nobody complains of him. I am compelled to live by the best means I can, whereas this Judge is not obliged to go about with the lie in his mouth, and yet he does it. If I am a discredit to my calling, is he a credit to his? I protest against you pitching upon me for punishment when my betters escape." This may be HOUSE's idea of justice, and we do not say that there is not a glimmering of sense on his side. But let him be confuted. When he has sunk a little lower in his style of practice, he, too, may be made a Judge, and become famous for knowing less about law, and having more decisions reversed, than almost any other man upon the Bench.

The indorsement by the House, yesterday, of the report of the Committee on the West Point Troubles has, of course, a declaratory, and not a legislative significance. The advocates of a policy of extreme severity in this case probably represent the feeling of the majority of the people against fostering anything like *junkerism* or caste immunity from ordinary rules in our military schools. But it is quite probable that, had the supporters of a rigid execution of the Committee's recommendations been called to deal with the delinquents in an administrative capacity, they would have tempered justice with several grains of mercy. It is, perhaps, rather unfortunate that Congress has thought fit to indicate so decidedly a course of proceeding which leaves the Secretary of War without any of the discretionary power which in such a matter rightly appertains to his office.

According to Gen. FADIEYEFF, a Russian military writer of eminence, his country is not so well prepared for war as is generally supposed. As compared with Germany, Russia has a population of eighty millions against thirty-eight millions; but though twice as populous, she is only half as strong. The General asserts that, with an establishment of four hundred and ninety-two battalions for European Russia, his Government could use for war purposes barely three hundred and fifty thousand men of all arms. With this great inferiority in strength, her annual military expenditure is about one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, as against the sixty to seventy millions required by Germany for the same purpose. Even in time of peace, the expense of the army absorbs about one-third of the revenue, and from the great waste of productive power that takes place in Russia from the present generation of peasants being bound to the soil, even though a living can barely be got out of it, the resources of the country are far from elastic. This Russian TROCHU may not improbably, however, have the means of testing the validity of his conclusions ere the world is very much older.

We suspect that the bill introduced on Wednesday in the State Senate by Mr. LORD is an old enemy with a new face. It prohibits foreign fire insurance companies "from insuring for any greater amount, in proportion to their capital, than companies organized under laws of the State may do;" and, we are told, "contains other like provisions." We are quite sure of that. And all its provisions are designed to create a fire insurance monopoly by driving foreign agencies out of the country. This may not be the declared object of the bill, but it would certainly be the result of its enactment. A similar measure passed the Legislature last session, with the approval of the Insurance Superintendent; but the Governor's interposition rescued the community from the hands of the schemers. His action in that instance received the hearty approval of a very influential portion of the mercantile community, who have good reason to resist the enactment of a measure that would greatly lessen the amount of available insurance capital. Mr. LORD and his bill should be closely watched.

Consul KREISMAN is doubtless an efficient officer, and he will be very proud when he sees how highly his letter is valued by the Secretary of the Treasury. But we protest against the idea that a letter written by the Consul at Berlin to his departmental chief possesses the slightest weight in the discussion of the question of taxation and the popular demand for its reduction. If, as Mr. BOUTWELL has taught, and as Mr. KREISMAN evidently believes, the funding of the debt constituted the whole duty of the American man, there would be reason in the policy which prolongs excessive taxation solely to enable the Treasury to accumulate a large surplus. But funding the debt, though obviously desirable, is of secondary importance compared with the benefits which reduction of taxes confers upon the producing and trading classes. A saving of one or two per cent. in the rate of interest on Government securities will be a good thing when we can get it legitimately; but it is purchased too dearly when the means employed to effect it depress and weaken industry and business.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amateur Italian Opera.

"MARIA DE ROHAN" AT THE UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.

We described, some time ago, a scheme contemplated by Signor ANTONIO BARILI for the general development of lyric art, and for the especial purpose of giving clever amateurs an opportunity to test their powers in public. Such opportunity is seldom afforded on the regular operatic stage, the risk involved and the definite arrangements of artists being serious obstacles. There are, however, not a few ladies of supposed talent and undoubted culture, who would gladly become professional singers of opera, if encouraged to do so by a fair share of success behind the foot-lights. Signor BARILI has found as a teacher that such cases are numerous, and he has been willing to make some sacrifices and incur some perils to furnish the wished-for opportunity. On Wednesday evening last, the first amateur opera given on this basis, and under Signor BARILI's baton, was heard at the theatre of the Union League Club.

The "Maria de Rohan," of DONIZETTI, was the work chosen for this essay, and, considering all the circumstances, it was very nicely rendered indeed. Signorina VIRGINIA PARIS, the *Maria*, has a well-trained light soprano, less awkwardness than is usual with a novice, a face of the Semitic type, which is usually effective on the stage, and a good figure. We cannot, as yet, see promise of greatness in the young lady's performance, but it was well defined and intelligent in purpose, and vocally quite creditable. She lacks mobility of expression, both of visage and voice, but these may come in time, and she is otherwise well equipped for the arduous career she contemplates. Miss ELIZA MOONEY, the *Gondi*, has a superb contralto, which she uses, in most instances, remarkably well, and she adds to this prime gift decided dramatic ability. Miss MOONEY unquestionably possesses the making of a very fine artist. The last *Chevreuse* seen here was a performer of the highest rank; a man of genius, in truth, of immense dramatic power and depth of feeling, and deficient only in that vocal capacity which, alas! cannot last forever. Dr. VALENTINE, the new *Chevreuse*, is nearly the exact reverse of this. He has a lovely baritone, but unhappily, as yet, he has "*vox et præterea nihil.*" Other qualities may come in time, and we hope they may. With an organ so rich, so sweet, so flexible, and so sonorous, Dr. VALENTINE may be encouraged to attempt anything. His drawbacks at present are those usually associated with a lack of familiarity with the stage, and none of them, so far as we can see, may not, with industry and experience, be overcome. Signor BOY sang *Richard*, a part in which he has already been heard here, with resonant emphasis and considerable feeling. The chorus and orchestra were unexpectedly good, and, altogether, Signor BARILI has abundant reason to congratulate himself on the propitious opening of his campaign. "Maria de Rohan" is to be repeated to-night at the same theatre, by the same singers, and under the same direction. Seats may be secured any time during the day, and those who obtain them will enjoy an operatic entertainment altogether respectable in itself, and, remembering that it is chiefly presented by amateurs, in parts of singular excellence.

Musical.

THURSDAY POPULAR MATINEES.

The first of a series of afternoon concerts, intended to deserve this title in respect of success and of the day of occurrence, was given at Booth's Theatre yesterday afternoon. In recent announcements of the affair we expressed the opinion that encouragement would be afforded an attempt to supply the demand for similar entertainments, and we manifested a belief in the fitness of the place chosen. An audience that filled the house yesterday, and the excellent effect of the performances, showed that there was ground for these views. So far as a readiness on the part of the public to respond to a demand upon its time and purse was in question, no testimony could have done that body more credit. Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI's brilliant piano-playing was undoubtedly a most potent attraction, but we are sure that a fair portion of the assemblage was brought together by the prospect that a number of well-planned concerts was to be looked for because of the results of Thursday's. The frequenters of these matinées will naturally become exacting in the matter of artists and programmes, but we hope that liberal engagements and judicious selections will keep the persons who began attending yesterday in the pleasant mood in which they were brought together and subsequently insured from the theatre. To the vigor and sparkle of Mr. WEHLI's recitation of the larger part of the programme, is to be almost wholly ascribed the agreeable impression of the first concert. Mr. WEHLI's fantasia on motives from WALLACE's "Lurline" is unquestionably the most striking of his compositions, and the best display-piece as yet wrought out of material drawn from that rich vein. It is naturally designed to set forth, alternately, the volubility and the power, and, in all passages, the variety of touch and the clearness of expression of the executant. Mr. WEHLI recited "Lurline" superbly, yesterday, as the opening piano piece. Afterward he rendered a delicious work of HELLER, called "Wanderstunden," and far less widely known than its novel character ought to make it, and a Tarentella by the same composer. The imitative work known as "Silver Bells," and the "Sans Souci Galop."

[illegible] Mr. WEHLI's productions, followed, and "Home, Sweet Home," delivered by means of the pianist's left hand only, was the last number of the bill. The fact that Mr. WEHLI was recalled and was compelled to add an additional piece to the entertainment whenever summoned back after a temporary withdrawal, declared that he [illegible] as fully as ever the favor he first had [illegible] of some years ago. Besides the pianist just alluded to, the value of whose influence as an eloquent *ad captandum* player cannot well be over-estimated in connection with the enterprise now entered upon, Mme. SALVOTTI, Herr REMMERTZ and Mr. WM. MACDONALD, three singers who need no introduction to concert-goers, were listened to. Mme. SALVOTTI, who [illegible] the florid cavatina from "Il Poliuto" [illegible] "Farewell," is an artist of unquestioned experience and taste. The fine bass voice of Herr REMMERTZ was heard in SCHUBERT's "The Wanderer," and in the still-admired "The Heart Bowed Down." Mr. MACDONALD, whose ballad-singing is well remembered, was not in good voice yesterday. He sang BALFE's barcarole "The Fair Enchantress" and KUCKEN's "Those Bright Eyes." The accompanyist was Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY. The second concert will be given on Thursday of next week, and, as abundant appreciation seems to be insured for it, it ought to be a notably good one.

AID FOR HOMELESS WOMEN.

A concert will be given by the Rivarde Musica Club for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Branch of the Ladies' Christian Union, at Apollo Hall, on Saturday evening. An agreeable entertainment is promised, and the object its success will help the organizers to attain is deserving of the warmest encouragement. The Society seeks "to furnish a safe boarding-house, work, a church home and friends for the young women thrown upon their own resources. They have opened rooms at No. 27 University-place, corner Eleventh-street, where members of the Association are in attendance to receive applications for employment and for a home. They have a library to which they will thankfully receive additions of reading matter; also, a department for dress-making, plain sewing, embroidery of all kinds, and the making of infants' clothing, this being superintended by a person of capacity and integrity." Is is difficult to conceive of an enterprise worthier of aid than the one thus referred to. Tickets admitting to the concert by which it is to benefit can be procured for $1, at RANDOLPH's, in Broadway, at corner of Ninth-street; at Association Hall, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and of CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., Broadway and Twenty-fourth-street.

AID FOR ST. PETER'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

A concert in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Sunday-school will be given at Association Hall, Saturday evening. Mme. ANNA BISHOP SCHULTZ, Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Mr. J. M. WEHLI, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, and Mr. ALBERTO LAURENCE, will be the artists, while Mr. BRISTOW will conduct, Mr. FLORIO will accompany, and Mr. WARREN will be at the organ. The Mendelssohn Union choir will assist also.

WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY.

The New-York Glee and Madrigal Society's concert for the benefit of the Woman's Aid Society takes place at Steinway Hall this evening.

TERPSICHORE IN BROOKLYN.

The Charity Ball in the City of Churches —A Brilliant Affair.

The second annual ball for the benefit of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Fund took place last evening, in the Academy of Music, and proved to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind that has occurred during the present season. The rather sombre-looking edifice was completely transformed by the hands of cunning workmen into a retreat gay with all that could charm the eye. The floor was completely covered by a magnificent carpet of a design so thoroughly in harmony with all the surroundings, that the impression produced on the spectators was such as might have been received in the parlor of some magnificent residence. The boxes and exterior of the galleries were tastefully draped with the national colors, interwoven with bunting of other hues, while immediately over the stage hung, blazoned in light, the word "Charity." Along the lower floor were placed, at intervals, some exceedingly fine pieces of statuary that had been purchased by private gentlemen interested in the success of the entertainment, while for the accommodation of the ladies large mirrors of elegant pattern were suspended at convenient points. Altogether the decorations reflected great credit on the Managing Committee.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the merry-makers began to arrive, and by 10½ o'clock, at which time the dancing commenced, the edifice was entirely filled by a company such as could hardly have assembled anywhere outside of the City of Churches. The dresses of the ladies were remarkable at once for their beauty and elegance. Almost all the medical practitioners in the city were present, accompanied by their wives, and many of the "solid men," who bid a general defiance to the "light-footed goddess," were to be seen upon the floor. The music was furnished by the bands of GRAFFULA and BURNSTEIN, the former playing the dances and the latter the promenades. When the first note was sounded hundreds at once took to the floor and in a few minutes were whirling through the mazes of a quadrille. Valse, gallop, Lanciers and Deux Temps followed in due succession, and were heartily participated in by both young and old. The former, however, it is but just to say, predominated; indeed, the array of pretty girls was such as to do honor to the city. Looked at from the galleries, the scene presented was one of great beauty—what with the elegant carpet beneath the myriads of brilliant lights overhead, the richly-adorned audience around, and the richly-bedizzened figures gliding about the impression produced was grand. Until nearly 1 o'clock the dancing found no cessation, but at that hour a truce was sounded, and all parties repaired to the supper-room, where there was an excellent feast repast served up, which, judging from the rapidity with which it disappeared, was duly appreciated by those who sat down to it. Supper being over, the dancing was resumed, and continued until about 4 o'clock, when the company, pleased but tired, wound their devious ways homeward.

There were over 3,000 tickets sold at $5 apiece, and four of the boxes bought at $200 each. Added to that were the profits arising from the supper and the cloak-room, so that all in all the net receipts will not be likely to fall far below $16,000.

Treasures for Art Lovers.

The grand drawing of prizes donated by artists to the Union Home and School, valued at $3,300, will be drawn for on Feb. 20. The pictures are now on exhibition at Nos. 159 Fifth-avenue and 935 Broadway. There are 3,000 tickets at $1 each. The following is the list: 1, "Portrait of Prof. Morse," Fagnani, $300; 2, "The Wreck," S. J. Guy, $250; 3, "A Peaceful Night," T. L. Smith, $225; 4, "Arctic Regions," William Bradford, $200; 5, "Figure," Reinhardt, $150; 6, "Ducks in Comfort," James M. Hart, N. A., $150; 7, "Lake George," Samuel Coleman, N. A., $150; 8, "Meditation," C. C. Ward, A., $150; 9, "Reynard on Point Lookout," William H. Beard, $150; 10, "Landscape," T. B. Bristol, $125; 11, "The Campagna," Loop, $100; 12, "In the Backwoods," A. H. Wyant, $100; 13, "Fruit," William Magrath, $100; 14, "Landscape," Edward Gay, $100; 15, "Evening Study," A. B. Shattuck, $100; 16, "A Trooper," Julian Scott, $100; 17, "Landscape," Hubbard, $100; 18, "Figure," Henry Mosler, $100; 19, "Landscape," Bricher, $100; 20, "The Pasture Lot," Clinton Ogilvie, A., $75; 21, "Dog's Head," G. B. Butler, $60; 22, "Apple Blossoms," R. M. Pratt, $50; 23, "On the Hudson," Julie M. Beers, $50; 24, "Venetian Boatmen," E. W. Perry, N. A., $50; 25, "Dog's Head," W. Halberton, $50; 26, "The Distant City," (contribution by Mr. Lazarus,) $50; 27, "Landscape," Shaughnessy, $50; 28, "Bust of Gen. Sedgwick," Launt Thompson, $25; 29, "Figure of Girl," $40; 30, "Figure of Boy," $40; 31, "Landscape," Griswold, $15; 32, "Chromo," $10; 33, "Chromo," 10. Sixty-seven prizes will be yearly subscription to City papers.

Presentation to Hon. E. B. Hart.

The Executive Committee of the Hebrew Charity Fair last evening gave a valuable present to Hon. EMANUEL B. HART, at his residence, No. 70 Seventh-avenue, in recognition of the services he rendered during the recent exhibition, which so largely tended to promote its success. The Committee was presided over by Mr. S. L. COHEN, who, in presenting the testimonial, delivered a happy and effective address in acknowledgment of Mr. HART's efforts in the cause. Mr. HART made a suitable reply, and several other toasts—patriotic, social and gallant—were proposed and duly responded to. The testimonial consisted of a silver dinner service, with an accompanying address. An elegant collation was prepared for the party, and was done ample justice to by all in attendance.

ALBANY.

The Erie Business a Troublesome Bone of Contention.

Secret of Fisk, Jr.'s, Unusual Activity in the Last Fall Campaign.

Demands of Gould and Fisk Upon Hoffman, Sweeny, Tweed & Co.

A Compromise Effected—Erie's Protection to Cost No More Than $75,000 This Year—The Broadway Bill Passed in the Assembly by a Large Majority—Tweed's Water Job Rushed Through the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

The Senate had a very quiet session today; nothing was reached among the general orders of special interest to the public, or calculated to excite warm debate. TWEED was unusually jovial and good-natured after the news came up from the other House that his Broadway Widening bill had gone through the Assembly. The activity of the leading lobbyists yesterday afternoon and evening indicated that things were being "fixed" in a way to insure the success of the measure in the Lower House; but no one anticipated that so many Republicans would be found to aid the Tammany Ring in covering up their rascality, and opening the way for a new "job." They claim in justification that the bill was in no sense a party measure, but it ought to be a sufficient reason for any Republican to vote against a bill, that its passage was so anxiously desired by the Ring as this was. The pretense of TWEED, SWEENY & Co., that they had no part in the job, and no knowledge of it, and only wish to thwart a rascally scheme of others, is so ridiculously absurd that no man of either party believes it for a moment. According to TWEED's statement in the Senate yesterday, no Judge could be found in New-York who was not interested in the awards for widening Broadway, and yet TWEED and SWEENY, who own millions of real estate all over the City, were entirely unaffected by the awards, and knew nothing about the job till after its exposure in the newspapers.

AN ADDITIONAL EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

Senator NORTON introduced a bill authorizing the Mayor of New-York to appoint an additional Commissioner on the Excise Board. Some Democrat wants a sinecure berth.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session, today, confirmed the Governor's appointment of JOHN M. STRONG as Superintendent of the Salt Springs, in place of GEO. GEDDES, Republican, whose term has expired. Several notaries public were also confirmed.

ERIE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The hearing before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly on Mr. GOODRICH's bill to repeal the Erie Directors' act, did not take place last evening, as promised. Mr. SOUTHMAYD, of New-York, came up here especially to argue the case, but the Committee (FLAGG, of Troy, Chairman,) claimed to have other business of more importance to attend to, and postponed the hearing until this evening. It is doubtful whether the opponents of Erie will get a chance to be heard until after the recess.

This Erie business is getting to be a troublesome bone of contention with the Democratic Party and the "strikers" in the Legislature. Since the session of 1868, when the Erie Ring spent a half a million dollars in getting their various schemes through the Legislature, including the legalization of their over-issue of stock, the "strikers" in both Houses have come to regard Erie as one of the chief reservoirs whence they are to draw their annual supplies for "board-bills" and other legislative expenses. There has probably not been a session since that time when the Erie Ring has not been compelled to "come down" to the tune of $100,000 and upward in order to retain what they had already got, or to secure additional favors from the Legislature. Last year it is said to have cost them $250,000 to prevent the repeal of the Directors' act of 1869. It is not surprising that GOULD and FISK should have become tired of these yearly drafts on their pockets and should seek some mode of putting an end to them. This was the secret of FISK's unusual activity in the campaign last Fall, and of his eagerness to take a hand for the first time in his life in the game of politics, "a game he did not understand," as he freely admitted in his speech at Tammany Hall, but in which, as in all other games, he is likely to exhibit great proficiency, if he keeps on. It will be recollected that on that occasion (at Tammany Hall) he promised the Democratic Party 25,000 votes for HOFFMAN among his retainers of the Erie Railroad, and kindly offered to vote half a dozen times himself, or oftener if the emergency required it. This promise was religiously kept, as gamblers' promises usually are, and HOFFMAN, doubtless, owes his election to JIM FISK and the money and influence of the Erie Railroad. The time has now arrived when GOULD and FISK demand payment for their services. The Legislative "strikers" are dogging their heels in quest of their annual prey, and FISK and GOULD very properly turn for succor to HOFFMAN, SWEENY, and the other chiefs and leaders of the Democratic Party. "We gave you twenty-five thousand votes," say they, "and saved your party in the State, and we now demand that you shall protect us from the rapacity of your Legislature. We cannot afford to pay for our own protection twice over—first in political coin for your party, and second in greenbacks for your legislative thieves."

The reasonableness and justice of the position thus taken by GOULD and FISK must be manifest to all, but unfortunately the "leaders" of the Democratic Party are unable to control the "small fry" legislators in their ranks. "Erie" is too rich a bone to be snatched from the arena of legislative pickings, and scattered broad-cast over the State for the benefit of that impersonal dog known as the "Democratic Party." How to reconcile the demands of GOULD and FISK with the necessities of the "strikers," as before intimated, has been one of the difficult problems that HOFFMAN, SWEENY, TWEED & Co. have been called on to solve this session. I am credibly informed that a settlement of the difficulty is on the eve of being brought about, which, though not entirely satisfactory to the Erie Ring, is nevertheless the best they can get under the circumstances. This settlement, if I am rightly informed, is to be in the nature of a compromise—the usual mode of reconciling great antagonisms. Erie is to "come down," as usual, to the "strikers," but less lavishly than heretofore. They are to be limited this year to fifty thousand dollars or seventy-five thousand dollars for protecting the "vested rights" of the Erie Ring, including the maintenance on the statute book of the Directors' act of 1869. If by any possibility this act should be repealed through Republican votes, aided by a few refractory Democrats, the Governor is to interpose his veto, and thus save the Erie robbers. Indeed it has been stated on very good authority that the Governor craves the opportunity to veto such a repealing act, in order that he may avail himself of the occasion to give an official explanation of his views on Erie and justify his conduct in signing the original bill. He wants to take the bull by the horns and settle, the Erie business once for all, but the shrewder magnates of the Democratic Party are fearful that he would get worsted in the encounter, and prefer, since they have got to carry Erie, to carry it, as they do other carrion, as quietly and with as little exposure as possible. But to return to the "compromise." After distributing $50,000 or $75,000 among the strikers in the Legislature, Erie is to be credited with the balance—say $150,000, on account of political service to the Democratic Party at the last Fall election. GOULD and FISK promise to renew this service at future elections, and "Erie" is hereafter to be regarded as the protector, defender and champion of Democracy in the Empire State.

FISK is said to be highly pleased with the "compromise" thus effected with the Democracy; it reminds him so much of the "dickering" trades he used to make with the farmers' wives up in New-Hampshire when he drove a peddler's wagon. In those happy days of his, before he had learned to water railroad stock, bribe legislators, and vote early and often for the Democratic ticket, it was his highest delight to sell calico dresses to the milkmaids of the granite hills, and take his pay in sheep's pelts, dried apple, and ten per cent. cash down. S.

The Broadway Widening Bill in the Assembly—The Bill Passed by a Vote of 98 to 24—Toll of Hell Gate Pilots.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

TWEED's tactics in the Senate, yesterday, in connection with the infamous Broadway widening swindle, known as Bill No. 123, were reproduced in the Assembly today. After disposing of some unimportant business, the amended bill, as sent down from the Senate, was read amid a hubbub and confusion which prevented nearly all of the members, except the initiated few, from hearing the title announced. The formalities which preceded the passage of the "job" were previously arranged by the henchmen of the Ring, as was manifested in every act and movement of the Assembly leaders on the Democratic side. As soon as the bill had been read, "ALEC" FREAR jumped to his feet and moved the previous question, thereby choking off all discussion on the merits of the obnoxious act. The Speaker, HITCHMAN, kept his eye constantly fixed in the direction of FREAR's seat, and, of course, failed to see Mr. GOODRICH, of Kings County, and other gentlemen, who were the first to get the floor, but who essayed in vain to attract the attention of the Speaker. When it came to Mr. HUSTED, Republican, of Westchester County, to vote on the question of the concurrence of the Assembly with TWEED's amendments, he obtained an opportunity of saying a few words in behalf of the bill, by asking leave to be excused from voting. He then took advantage of this technical point by making some remarks in advocacy of the passage of the bill. He said that he had sustained the original bill for the repeal of the proceedings of the Broadway Commission, on account of errors of omission and commission by the latter body, but that he was in favor of the widening of the great thoroughfare of New-York, which was an improvement that was much needed. He mentioned that the bill, authorizing among other things, the appointment of a new commission, obtained his approval, because it would be composed of Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER and A. T. STEWART, names in which he had the greatest confidence. He neglected to state which member of the present Commission was to be the associate of the two gentlemen named.

THE VOTE.

The vote on the passage of the "job" stood 98 in its favor to 24 against it. Every Democrat present gave it their stanch support. Such sterling Republicans as LITTLEJOHN, ALVORD, GOODRICH, ALBERGER, and others, were numbered among those who opposed its passage. SELKREG, of Tompkins County, whose character is irreproachable, voted in the affirmative, along with about thirty other Republicans, for some incomprehensible cause. One gentleman privately announced that the scheme should be entitled "an act to amend an act to indemnify certain unnamed persons for losses sustained by the death of JAMES WATSON, County Auditor of New-York." The following list shows the vote of the members on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Aitken, Baker, Banker, Barney, Barse, Bartlett, Baylis, Bennett, Bignall, Blackall, Blair, J. Brown, V. P. Brown, Buck, Buckley, Bunce, D. Burns, Campbell, Carey, Chadwick, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cole, Connelly, Conselyea, Cook, Coon, Coyle, Curtis, Decker, Drew, Ely, Fields, Flagg, Flanagan, Flecke, Frear, Fuller, Gifford, Gleason, Green, Griffin, Haver, Hayes, D. B. Hill, Howe, Howell, Husted, Irving, Jacobs, Joy, Kelly, Kilham, Krack, G. D. Lord, G. P. Lord, Loutrel, Lynde, Madigan, Montanye, Moseley, Mulford, Mulhall, Murphy, Nachtmann, Nelson, Nicholas, Northup, Oakley, O'Niell, Pahud, Pierce, Prince, Randall, Ransom, Ray, Roche, Sage, Sanborn, Scribner, Selkreg, Sniper, Speaker, Stevenson, Sunderlin, Sweet, Ten Eyck, Tucker, Van Steenburgh, Wagner, Wainwright, Waterbury, Weed, Wiley, Wilson, Winans, Wood, Woolsey—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Alberger, Alvord, Berry, Burhans, P. Burns, Cady, Carman, Delano, Durfee, Fisk, Flenagin, Goodrich, Graham, Hewitt, J. W. Hill, J. Johnson, R. Johnson, Littlejohn, McDougal, Pound, Shepardson, Strahan, Wade, Wyman—24.

HELL GATE PILOTS' TARIFF.

After the corrupt measure had received the sanction of the majority, the Assembly devoted its attention to the bill giving the pilots of Hell Gate, in the East River, the power of increasing their tariff for the pilotage of vessels through that channel. Mr. LITTLEJOHN objected to the act on the ground that the commerce of New-York was already overburdened with taxes, and the regulation of the charges for pilotage was one of the many laws which diverted commerce from New-York to Baltimore and other ports, Mr. HUSTED said that blue-nosed seamen, belonging to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, were the principal persons who used Hell Gate as a channel of communication with the City, and that he felt no sympathy for these men, because their vessels were engaged in carrying on a contraband trade with the South during our late war. Mr. LITTLEJOHN replied that the skippers of Suffolk County and along the Connecticut shore were constantly compelled to pass through the channel, and that the difference of twenty-five cents a ton often affected the course of commerce. If it depended on his *ipse dixit*, he would make the port of New-York open to the world, and would invite China and the whole of Asia and Europe to bring its staples to that City free of any port charges.

Speaker HITCHMAN also condemned the bill. It was finally referred back to the Committee of the Whole. C. M.

Tweed's Water Job Pushed Through the Assembly—The Vote 84 to 38—Votes of Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—TWEED's odious Water bill job, which is designed to enrich the pockets of the Ring to an enormous extent, was pushed through the Assembly to-night by the alleged free expenditure of money in purchasing votes. Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga County, opposed its passage in the most strenuous manner, but he was not properly supported by his Republican colleagues. Mr. SELKREG, of Tompkins County, illustrated the enormity of the job by saying that there was no limitation to the amount of money to be expended on the bonds to be issued under provisions of the bill. The bill received a vote of 84 against 38, every Democrat responding in the affirmative, except DREW, of Putnam County. There were twenty-one Republicans who sustained the act, as follows:

Barney, Bignall, Blackall, V. P. Brown, Bunce, Buhtans, Chadwick, Gifford, Green, R. Johnson, G. P. Lord, McDougal, Pahud, Pierce, Sage, Sanborn, Shepardson, Sunderlin, Wagner, Wilson, and Woolsey.

I have not been able to ascertain as yet what amount of money was used to carry the swindle through the House.

REGULAR REPORT.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Amending the charter of the Central Savings Bank; extending the time for organization.

By Mr. GENET—Incorporating the Hospital of the City of New-York, to be located in the Twelfth Ward; also, for the immediate grading, curbing, guttering, &c., of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, New-York, from Harlem River to Eighth-avenue.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Amending the charter of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, with regard to the powers of the directors; making them conform to those of other like associations.

By Mr. PIERCE—Amending the Brooklyn Public Bath act by limiting the cost to $25,000, and authorizing the Mayor, Controller and City Clerk to issue certificates of indebtedness for their construction.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—The annual Tax bill for the construction of new work upon and extraordinary repairs of the canals of the State.

By Mr. LEWIS—Making further provision to secure mechanics their pay; also fixing holidays and days of grace upon negotiable paper. It names the 1st of January, 22d of February, 4th of July and 25th of December, and the day appointed by the President of the United States as the day of thanksgiving, as the public holidays. Also, on all negotiable paper hereafter made there shall not be any days of grace.

By Mr. FROST—To establish a Board of Health in Richmond County.

By Mr. HARDENBURGH—Amending the New-York and Brooklyn Wharfage act by fixing new rates in detail.

By Mr. KENNEDY—To facilitate the construction of the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad.

By Mr. CREAMER—Incorporating the Continental Loan and Trust Company of New-York City.

By Mr. NORTON—Authorizing the Mayor of the City of New-York to nominate to the Board of Aldermen an additional member of the present Board of Excise Commissioners for that City.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following bills were reported:

Incorporating the United States Commission and Storage Company; incorporating the Elssenberg Water-works Company of Troy; authorizing certain County Clerks to appoint additional deputies; authorizing the West Utica Presbyterian Chapel to dispose of its real estate; incorporating the Grand Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of New-York; incorporating the American Peat Fuel Company; to finish the State Arsenal in Rochester; making appropriation for the Antietam monument.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill amending the rules in regard to Surrogate's bonds, and that to amend the charter of the City of Rome were passed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee, as noted:

Amending the charter of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company; ordered to a third reading. Amending the charter of the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York; third reading. Amending the charter of the City of Rome; third reading. Amending the General Railroad law as to the weight of rails used.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly bill to provide for a further supply of water to the City of Brooklyn, amended by the Senate by limiting the total cost to $1,400,000, was re-passed.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

The Canal Board reply to a resolution of the House, as to the necessity and expediency of enlarging the locks now under contract on the Western division of the Erie Canal, reported that at present, in their opinion, the measure is unnecessary and inexpedient for these reasons:

First—That the Erie Canal is at present of nearly twice the capacity necessary to meet the demands of transportation.

Second—The enlargement of these locks necessarily involves the enlargement of all on the Canal.

Third—Such enlargement would involve a cost amounting to $50,000,000.

The communication was ordered to be printed.

THE WELLS REPORT ON TAXATION.

The Governor transmitted the report made by Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Commissioner to investigate and report upon the best method of State taxation, and in a special message took occasion to urge upon the Legislature early and effective action. On motion of Mr. FLAGG, the report was ordered to be printed.

THE BROADWAY BILL.

The Assembly bill providing for the widening and straightening of Broadway coming from the Senate amended, the question was on concurring with the amendments, and they were concurred in by a vote of 97 to 24.

A VETO.

The Governor, through his Private Secretary, returned the bill to change the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, with his objections, which were that the object could be obtained under general law. The bill was again put on its passage and rejected.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of in Committee as noted:

Authorizing the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money; ordered to a third reading. Incorporating the Toussaint l'Ouverture College; third reading. Incorporating the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Watertown; third reading.

HELL GATE PILOTS.

The bill fixing the rates of pilotage of Hell Gate pilots provoked considerable debate in Committee, ending in progress being reported. In the House, Mr. PRIME moved to discharge the Committee and order the bill to a third reading. The bill was opposed by Messrs. GOODRICH, LITTLEJOHN, HITCHMAN and FIELDS, and sustained by Messrs. PRINCE and HUSTED. Those opposing the bill did so on the ground that its provisions laid an additional tax on the commerce of New-York. A motion to order the bill to a third reading was lost. Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Lost—58 to 66. A motion to grant leave to sit again on the bill was then adopted.

THE NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

The bill providing for a further supply of water to New-York was made the special order for this evening.

ERIE'S LAST STATEMENT.

Freight and Passenger Business of 1870—Over Seven Millions from Freight and Over Three Millions from Passengers.

The following is the published statement to the Legislature relative to the freight and passenger business of the Erie Railway Company for the year 1870:

THE ERIE RAILWAY, ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT. NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1871.

FREIGHT BUSINESS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Months.	—Thro' Freight.— Tons. 2,000 lbs.	Revenue.	—Way Freight.— Tons. 2,000 lbs.	Revenue.
January...	60,458	$319,364 50	221,683	$518,556 43
February..	70,192	372,700 90	204,689	429,373 14
March.....	67,672	387,256 05	253,395	558,357 43
April.....	91,168	501,031 36	295,085	566,022 20
May.......	95,809	483,461 16	326,742	604,320 72
June......	88,258	368,636 44	375,121	630,226 72
July......	92,985	361,813 09	372,715	618,563 54
August....	103,886	434,784 23	396,479	622,000 07
September	94,223	420,154 93	384,043	672,621 31
October...	118,683	558,027 87	438,726	690,227 43
November.	92,264	412,578 26	372,375	582,751 61
December.	93,627	419,982 62	376,982	590,265 51
Total..	1,069,225	$2,039,791 41	4,058,835	$7,083,286 11
Whole total, way and through.			5,127,260	$12,123,077 52

JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President,
J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President, and J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JAMES FISK, JR.,
J. D. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1871.

MORTIMER SMITH,
Notary Public, New-York.

PASSENGER BUSINESS OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Months.	—Thro' Passengers— No.	Revenue.	—Way Passengers— No.	Revenue.
January....	10,100	$44,067 93	240,391	$160,198 60
February...	14,161	42,353 51	188,515	133,696 55
March......	18,981	75,292 86	219,088	139,719 68
April......	18,792	96,589 18	256,778	183,910 54
May........	25,331	118,104 40	253,508	178,343 61
June.......	23,090	86,177 17	206,161	180,781 21
July.......	25,067	101,330 12	300,226	205,819 30
August.....	28,445	102,952 46	309,835	226,740 42
September..	22,853	104,704 63	318,696	231,213 07
October....	24,875	83,925 20	319,525	204,294 05
November...	21,740	78,793 55	302,974	197,092 85
December...	19,880	72,532 54	270,745	170,234 33
Total.....	253,325	$1,006,823 55	3,186,442	$2,212,044 21
Whole total, through and way..			3,439,767	$3,218,867 76

JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President,
J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JAMES FISK, JR., Vice-President, and J. D. WHITE, Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company, being severally duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

JAMES FISK, JR.,
J. D. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1871.

MORTIMER SMITH,
Notary Public, New-York.

Twenty-First District Union Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association was held, last evening, at Harmony Hall, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, Mr. WILLIAM H. DE CAMP in the chair.

On motion of Mr. JOSEPH DEWEY, a committee of five was appointed to take into consideration the project of getting up a public meeting, under the auspices of the Association, to promote the interests of the Republican Party.

Mr. DEWEY suggested that Mr. GREELEY and other prominent men be invited to attend. The Chairman named the following gentlemen as the Committee: Joseph S. Dewey, Erastus Brown, C. H. Cooper, A. Barnett, and Stephen Roberts.

Mr. ROBERTS objected to serve on the Committee. He thought the proposed meeting would tend to no good purpose. They should first endeavor to infuse harmony into the Republican Party. They must satisfy the party that when they go to vote that their ballots will be counted. If an election were held to-morrow half the Republican Party would remain away from the polls.

Mr. DEWEY said the proposed meeting was not intended to make war on any party, but to elicit an expression of Republican opinion.

The Chairman considered that union would not be promoted until his Excellency Gen. GRANT removed Collector MURPHY and a few others from office, and gave their places to men having the confidence of the Republican Party.

Mr. ROBERTS said he was not going to defend all Gen. GRANT's appointments, but, taking him all in all, he deserved well of his country. He had reduced the national debt, and he hoped he would be re-elected.

The Chairman expressed a hope that the resolution passed at their last monthly meeting, calling upon the President to remove Collector MURPHY, would be complied with.

Mr. ROBERTS finally consented to act on the Committee, when the proceedings were brought to a close.

WASHINGTON.

Instructions to the Captain of the Tennessee—The West Point Difficulty—Protection of Life on Steam-boats—Closing of the Gay Season—A Vetoed Bill—Appropriations for River and Harbor Improvements—Preparing for the Carnival.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. SUMNER's resolution calling for a copy of the orders of the *Tennessee* will be answered to-morrow. What Mr. SUMNER's particular purpose was in making this call is not apparent. It will certainly not yield him anything on which he can hinge any further cavil at the Navy Department or the Administration. The orders are brief, and were personally prepared by Secretary ROBESON. They show, chiefly, that Capt. TEMPLE was directed to place his vessel entirely at the disposal of the Commission, excepting a certain discretion and responsibility as to her safety and the safety of those on board. He was otherwise instructed to proceed wherever and whenever the Commission desired. The most specific instruction was to proceed with the Commission to Samana Bay, or such other port in San Domingo as the Commission might first desire to visit, thereafter to be at their service whenever required, and to return with the Commission to New-York, or any other port in the United States at which the Commission might desire to land. From Admiral LEE's dispatch of today it will be seen that the impression that he left the *Nantasket* at San Domingo to bring the news of the arrival is unfounded. He simply left her at the service of the Commission.

THE WEST POINT DIFFICULTY.

The House disposed of the West Point cadet outrage, today, by deciding also to take a hand in the "interference" business. After an hour's further debate, a vote was had on Gen. BUTLER's substitute for the Committee's resolution, viz., that the Class should be deprived of the customary leave of absence after graduation and ordered to the army forthwith, with no leave of absence for a year afterward. This was rejected—yeas, 97; nays, 111. An additional resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of California, recommending a Court of inquiry to ascertain how far the officers at West Point were culpable in concealing the facts, was agreed to on a division. Mr. FARNSWORTH then tested the sense of the House by a motion to lay the whole subject on the table, but was beaten by a large majority. The resolution in favor of restoring Cadets BAIRD, BARNES and FLECKINGER was adopted almost unanimously. The vote on the main resolution of the Committee recommending a Court of Inquiry for the whole class to ascertain who were the ringleaders, was then agreed to; yeas 113, nays 87. Inasmuch as these resolutions are simply the expression of the House and have no binding effect, it is impossible to say what will be done. It seems to most people outside that the better way would have been to have thrown the responsibility of action on the President and Secretary of War.

PROTECTION OF LIFE ON STEAM-BOATS.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the House took up the special order positively fixed by suspension of the rules on Monday last for today, viz.: the immense bill for the better protection of the lives of passengers on steam-boats. It revises and consolidates the entire batch of Steam-boat laws into one comprehensive enactment of seventy-one sections. The bill passed the Senate at the last session, and an extended synopsis of its features was given at that time. Since then the House Commerce Committee have devoted much consideration to it, and made numerous amendments. Today the bill was reported by Mr. CONGER, and nearly three hours spent in debating and passing it. Some of the members from the Cotton States made a vigorous opposition to the provision requiring cotton to be baled with hemp bagging and iron ties, but the House would not yield beyond permitting the use of rope as well as iron for ties. Gen. NEGLEY made a determined opposition to many of the features of the bill in the river steam-boat interests, but under the tenacious and able management of Mr. CONGER the bill was saved from mutilation, and passed substantially as it came from the Committee.

REPEAL OF THE TEST OATH.

The Reconstruction Committee today promptly agreed to report a bill for the total repeal of the test oath. As a similar movement has been initiated by Senator SAWYER in the Senate, there is every reason to believe that the total abrogation of the oath will take place at this session of Congress.

THE GAY SEASON CLOSED.

The gay season is closing this week with much brilliancy. To-night there were not less than three notable social events. Senator and Mrs. POMEROY are entertaining a large number of distinguished people at their residence on H-street. Mrs. BEN HOLLIDAY and daughters are giving a grand ball in the same quarter, the preparations for which are on a scale unsurpassed here this Winter, while at Willard's Hotel there is a brilliant *soirée dansante*, given by Mr. SYKES in compliment to his guests. To-morrow evening Secretary and Mrs. FISH give their last card-reception of the season.

RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. NYE reported back to the Senate the President's veto message on the bill for the relief of the contractors for iron-clads, without any recommendation, but stated at the same time that if the veto was sustained by the Senate he would offer a bill on the same subject, with the clause objected to in the message left out. The question was put on passing the bill over the veto, which failed by a vote of 57 to 2. Messrs. ROSS and SAULSBURY were the two defiant ones. The bill which Mr. NYE subsequently offered was duly referred, but the chances of its passage are very remote.

SALARY OF JUDGES.

The Senate debated the question of the salaries of the District Judges at length, and decided to let the Committee's amendment stand, which makes them equal, and fixes them at $5,000. The salaries of the Circuit Judges were fixed at $6,000, instead of $7,000, as they stood in the bill last night. The Associate Judges of the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of this district, are to receive $5,500, and the salaries of other Judges are left as reported yesterday. The vote on making the pay of District Judges $5,000 stood 30 to 28.

PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS.

The last section of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was an amendment proposed by the Committee, prohibiting the clerks of the Departments to prosecute claims in them within three years from the time of leaving the Government employ. This was designed to break up a practice that prevails extensively of clerks who are dismissed from the departments, setting up as claim agents, and using their knowledge of the routine of the offices and the condition of claims before them, for their own advantage, and the advantage of claimants. The debate showed what will be a surprise to most persons—that claim agents are engaged only in honorable, legitimate transactions, and the Senate voted, 30 to 11, to leave the Treasury, as now, at their mercy.

FATE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The above-mentioned bill was seemingly all ready for final action by the Senate, when five or six Senators arose with amendments of a general legislative nature, which will, from now till the end of the session, storm every Appropriation bill like a forlorn hope, because this is the only means of obtaining action favorable or the reverse. The Senate, on motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, adjourned till to-morrow, when it will have to sustain this onslaught of legislative odds and ends.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Among the appropriations recommended by the House Appropriation Committee, for the improvement of navigable rivers and harbors of the United States, are the following items for the State of New-York: For improvement of Dunkirk Harbor, $25,000; Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, $15,000; Buffalo Harbor, $100,000; Olcott Harbor, $5,000; Oak Orchard Harbor, $10,000; Charlotte Harbor, $10,000; for improvement of Little Sodus Harbor, $15,000; Pultneyville Harbor, $5,000; Oswego Harbor, $100,000; Ogdensburg Harbor, $25,000; Plattsburg Harbor, $15,000; Hudson River, $40,000; East River, including Hell Gate, $250,000. The following items are for harbors and rivers in Connecticut: For improvement of Thames River, $15,000; Connecticut River above Hartford and below Holyoke, $20,000; Connecticut River below Hartford, $25,000; New-Haven Harbor, $40,000; Housatonic River, $15,000; Southport Harbor, $12,000. The rival City of Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, Superior City, has $60,000 recommended for the improvement of its harbor. Some of the other recommendations are for improvement of Chicago Harbor, Illinois, $100,000; Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, $100,000; Portland Harbor, Maine, $40,000; Mobile Harbor, Alabama, $[illegible],000; Rock Island Rapids, $150,000; Des Moines Rapids, $275,000; the mouth of the Mississippi River, $125,000; the Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers, $150,000; falls of the Ohio River and Louisville Canal, $250,000; for construction of breakwater at Wilmington Harbor, California, $200,000; for construction of breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island, $75,000; for improvement of Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut, $10,000; for improvement of Burlington Harbor, Vermont, $30,000. Among the surveys directed is one for a ship-canal from the head of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, on the line now opened across the portage, through the timber, to the shore of Lake Michigan, with estimates for constructing the same 100 feet wide and thirteen feet deep. The whole amount appropriated by the bill is $4,194,500.

PREPARING FOR THE PAVEMENT CARNIVAL.

The people of Washington are in earnest about their carnival, and an example of energy and invention shown today is worthy the attention of New-York. The almost unprecedented snow-storm the first of the week left the avenue in a very unpromising condition for the exercises that are to begin upon it next Monday. But today the proper authorities set about cleaning away the snow and slush, and to aid in the cleansing operation had out the steam fire-engines. With the aid of these, the avenue was flooded, and washed, and swept, and to-night is in a beautiful and cleanly condition. A few hours' sun to-morrow will make it as smooth and bright as a house floor.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDENDS.

The question involving the payment of $1,151,000 by the New-York Central Railroad Company as tax on scrip dividends, came before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the Solicitor of the Bureau present, this morning, according to prior arrangement. Mr. ELMORE opened the argument for the Company, which he insisted was not liable for the tax, because there are no scrip dividends but interest certificates, which are not binding on the Company, and which it is optional with the Company to pay. Therefore it was not such an obligation as is subject to taxation. And, further, that these certificates merely represent the earnings of the Company which accrued prior to the passage of the Internal Revenue law. He presented various papers in support of these and other incidental points. The case was postponed until next Thursday, when HORACE F. CLARK will make the closing argument.

INDIAN WAR APPREHENDED.

The Secretary of War is in receipt of a letter from the commanding officer at Fort Dodge, Kansas, stating that a general outbreak of hostilities on the part of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes is expected early in the Spring, and that the objective points of attack will be the frontier settlements of Kansas. Gen. POPE indorses the letter, hoping that the Interior Department will at once take measures to satisfy or pacify these Indians, who, he says, have just grounds of complaint, and adds that if the threatened Indian war does come, as it surely will, the military authorities cannot be held responsible for it.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: Thomas Russell, Collector of Customs at Boston; Wm. P. Wingate, Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me.; Hanley G. Trott, Postmaster at Charleston, S. C.; Wm. J. Pollock, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Pennsylvania; E. J. Rhodes, Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; Samuel Sym, of Oregon, Consul at Singapore.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

L. M. Drury, to be Pension Agent at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Army Promotions—Ordnance—Second Lieut. A. L. Varney to be First Lieutenant. Engineers—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Woodruff to be Colonel; Major R. S. Williamson to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. P. F. Harwood to be Major; First Lieut. A. M. Miller to be Captain; Second Lieuts. J. E. Griffith and William E. Rogers to be First Lieutenants; Brevet Second Lieuts. E. W. Bass and E. J. Mackall to be Second Lieutenants. Quartermaster's Department—Lieut.-Cols. M. S. Miller and L. C. Easton to be Colonels; Majors Alexander Montgomery and P. Moore to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Lieut.-Cols. Charles McDougall and Robert Murray to be Chief Medical Purveyors; Surgeons R. C. Wood, A. N. McLaren and J. J. B. Wright to be Assistant Medical Purveyors; Assistant Surgeons C. B. White, G. M. Sternberg and J. Woodford to be Surgeons.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of next Sunday will contain, as usual, a great variety of good reading matter of interest to all classes of readers, in addition to the very latest news of the day, telegraphic, local and mail. Its contents will include those features which have made the Sunday edition of the TIMES by far the most popular Sunday paper in this section:

A capital STORY, together with exceedingly interesting and fresh LITERARY READINGS, selected from the most notable articles in the latest domestic and foreign magazines and the newest books;—

Special articles, one of which will be on TOY-BOOKS, tracing in an agreeable style the history of this important branch of the publishing business, showing the wonderful improvements of the past thirty years, and what favored creatures the children of today are;—

And another on the TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A COLLECTOR, showing what an uneasy berth the head of the Custom-house is; the grand army of office-seekers; how the wires are pulled; influences necessary to get office, and then to retain it; anecdotes of past Collectors, &c.;—

NOTES AND COMMENTS, a column or more of interesting and suggestive paragraphs on curious topics discussed or reports found in the papers of the day;—

A complete summary of DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE, relating to events at home and abroad, which is always fuller and more accurate than can be found in any other paper;—

Another lot of letters on the MARRIAGE DOWRY QUESTION from readers of the TIMES, suggested by those published in last Sunday's and previous issues;—

FOREIGN ITEMS, notices and criticisms of NEW PICTURES; MILITARY GOSSIP, of special interest to members of the National Guard, &c., &c.

Advertisers will find this paper the best medium for bringing their notices under the attention of families, as it has a large circulation among the most intelligent classes. Advertisers will send in their notices before 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

From a large number of newspaper notices of the Sunday edition of the TIMES, we select the following:

If people must have a newspaper on Sunday, it is better that they should have a good one than a bad one. The Sunday Press has not been renowned for its purity, but the tone of its morals has been greatly improved since the TIMES commenced issuing a Sunday edition. The TIMES has all the advantages which belong to a daily paper in obtaining the latest news, and its Sunday edition has, besides, an excellent summary of general intelligence, and most admirable literary selections, which form suitable and entertaining reading for Sundays as well as all other days.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in another column. Its literary selections are always in good taste, and nothing is admitted in its columns that any one need fear to take into the family circle.—*Newark Courier.*

Those who have read the Sunday issues of the TIMES need not be reminded of the fact that they are richly worth buying. They are free from the sensational and otherwise objectionable features that are too common in Sunday papers, and they contain a most judicious and pleasing selection of the best things in current periodical literature, excellent stories, able discussions of social, moral and religious questions, and fresh and lively pictures of most interesting phases of life in the Metropolis. The paper is a model of good arrangement and good taste, and presents nothing that should be kept from the family circle, [illegible] to please all [illegible] tastes.—*The Evening Mail.*

The Sunday edition of the NEW-YORK TIMES has become one of the best papers published in the City.—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

We have often received an inquiry from our readers, "When will you commence publishing a Sunday *Standard*?" Let us answer them in [illegible] "What is the necessity?" at present, when we have already within our reach on every Sabbath morning the pure, unsullied pages of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Let our readers look at its variety of [illegible] [illegible] for to-morrow's edition, and supply the [illegible] caused by the one day's rest of the *Standard*, if [illegible] are equal to the task. As an advertising medium we would recommend it the same as we do our [illegible] day edition. The children call the attention of their mothers to the advertisement, and the purse of the fathers opens most readily at the beginning of the week.—*Standard.*

THE INEBRIATE'S HOPE.—The most confirmed drunkard cured by DR. C. C. BEERS' remedy. Can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 12 East 12th-street, New-York. Inclose six-cent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

James Everdell, 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, original designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

BULL—WORTHINGTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Wm. H. Benjamin, Mr. WILLIAM LAUMAN BULL, of New-York, and Miss TASIE N., daughter of Mr. Henry R. Worthington, of Irvington on Hudson.

CLAPP—PARMLY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. C. Foote, MILAN G. CLAPP to LAVINIA S., only daughter of Samuel W. Parmly, all of this City.

DAVENPORT—CALDWELL.—On Thursday, 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. David Moore, Jr., JOHN A. DAVENPORT and JESSIE L. CALDWELL, both of Brooklyn.

WINSHIP—UDELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. [illegible], at St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, L. I., by Rev. J. [illegible] Diller, D. D., CHARLES [illegible] WINSHIP, of [illegible], to LIZZIE, daughter of Abram Udell, of [illegible], L. I. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 16th inst., MARY AMELIA, daughter of Samuel P. Brown, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., Feb. 16, after a lingering illness, Miss HARRIET CLARK, aged 58 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, Matthias Clark, Westfield, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M. and 12 M., returning at 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.

GILDERSLEEVE.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, 16th February, after a lingering illness, THOMAS J. GILDERSLEEVE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 96 Hewes-st., near Bedford-av., Saturday next, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McNALLY.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871, MARIA McNALLY, in the 28th year of her age, the daughter of Ellen and late John McNally.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, David Regan, No. 55 East 55th-st., to Calvary Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MATHEWS.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, at his residence, No. 114 East 11th-st., GEORGE H. MATHEWS, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

MILES.—On Sept. 28, 1869, at Tucson, Arizona, ELLA J., wife of Capt. E. Miles, U. S. A., daughter of Wm. Stoutenborough.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, this day, Friday, Feb. 17, at 2 P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Thursday A. M., Feb. 16, EMMA F., only daughter of Peter F. and Mary A. Randolph, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family will meet for a short service on Saturday A. M., Feb. 18, at 8½ o'clock, at the Oriental Hotel, No. 45 Lafayette-place. The funeral services will be held at the Newmarket Baptist Church, at Newmarket, N. J., on the arrival of the 10½ o'clock train from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, same day. The remains will be interred in the Plainfield, N. J., Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot to convey the New-York friends to the church and cemetery.

ROBERTSON.—On Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871, of scarlet fever, FRANK B., only remaining child of Tim Y. and Mary A. Robertson, aged 3 years 1 month and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 426 East 120th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

RAYNOR.—On Wednesday morning, 15th inst., JOHN RAYNOR, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Mansion and Hamilton sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SKIDMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, 1871, ELIZABETH NEWTON, wife of John D. Skidmore, and daughter of Prosper M. Wetmore.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

VAN BENSCHOTEN.—Suddenly, CHARLES VAN BENSCHOTEN.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WATKINS.—Feb. 14, aged 77 years, WILLIAM S. WATKINS.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 156 West 23d-st., on Friday morning, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$2.500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY—DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 39 East 20th-st., extract teeth under gas—$1 first tooth, 50 cents each additional, and insert Rubber sets at $10; Platina, $30; Gold, $40. Superior plugging—terms low.

$330.000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 1. Tickets $22. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,284.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.—FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY have removed to NO. 39 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, Near 17th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARCH MAGAZINES.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS—"Woman's Rights in Ancient Athens," by B. W. BALL; "Looking for Pearls;" "An Oriental Legend;" "Ups and Downs of the Bonapartes and Bourbons," by J. A.; "Kate Beaumont," Part III., by J. W. DEFORREST; "John Wesley," by G. A. E.; "Our 'Marguerite,' a Poem, by JOHN G. WHITTIER; "Our Eyes, and How to Take Care of Them, third paper, by HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D.; "Shoddy," by E. P. WHIPPLE; "Prelude to the Second Part of Faust," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "A Passionate Pilgrim," Part I., by HENRY JAMES, Jr.; "Active Glaciers within the United States," by CLARENCE KING, United States Geologist; "The Mulberries," a Poem, by W. D. HOWELLS; "Our Whispering Gallery," third paper, (Hawthorne,) by JAMES T. FIELDS; Recent Literature.

*** Thirty-five cents a number; $4 a year. Two copies, $7; five copies, $16; ten copies, $30, and $3 for each additional copy.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS: Jack Hazard and his Fortunes: Chap. VII., "The Woodchuck Hunt;" Chap. VIII., "The Alarm at Beach-Hill Farm," by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; "The Famous Voyages of Cadamosto," by JAMES PARTON; "The Great White Owl," (Poem,) by CELIA THAXTER; "Flibertigibbet," by ELIZABETH KILHAM; "Volcanoes and Geysers," by AUGUSTUS HOLMES; "If," (Poem,) by EDGAR FAWCETT; "The Story of Little Syl," by NORA PERRY; "A Lullaby," by MARY N. PRESCOTT; "How some Boston Fellows 'Treed' a Fox," by C. A. STEPHENS; "Our Young Contributors;" "The Evening Lamp," containing Leonidas, a Declamation, by Elijah Kellogg, Rebuses, &c.; Our Letter-Box.

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EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool on Feb. 2 and Queenstown on Feb. 3, reached this port Wednesday night. Her advices, delivered at this office yesterday, are fresher by two days than those brought by the *Calabria*.

PRUSSIA AND EUROPE.

The Semi-Official Declaration Against Intending Mediators.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, who writes to that paper under date of Jan. 26, the semi-official declaration to be made against intending mediators will be based upon something like the following argument:

"In the event of the German-French question being mooted at the Conference, Count BERNSTORFF has been instructed to leave the room. It is, however, scarcely to be anticipated that he will need to do so. Of the Powers represented in London, Russia, from the very outset, declined to intervene in favor of France. Austria assumed the most perfect neutrality in her note of December last, and England is sure to perceive the inexpediency of interceding at the present critical juncture. Germany is victorious, but she has suffered greatly; she cannot afford to part with the prize of a victory so dearly bought. Nor is this a quarrel in which, right and wrong being equally divided between the belligerents, as is so frequently the case, a third party has a moral right to step in and to endeavor to settle the matter by an equitable compromise. Germany has been invaded for the mere sake of gratifying the inordinate appetite of a reckless and conceited populace. So natural appeared to the French their supposed right to commit homicide in a neighbor's country that they did not even care to wait for a plausible pretext, but invented a frivolous cause of war, such as the nineteenth century had not seen before. Again, however much we may have been provoked, all we ask for is what is required to protect us from a repetition of the same affront. If we were carried away by passion we might avail ourselves of the present opportunity to cripple and dismember France, but we will do nothing of the kind, and are satisfied with securing comparative immunity from future attacks. Europe has done nothing to prevent France from undertaking this wicked campaign. Nay, she has not even declared against it in solemn form, which might have done something toward deterring the offenders. Having evinced such complete indifference in the introductory phases of the war, it is not likely we shall permit her to constitute an Areophagus to screen the guilty from punishment; for this, and no other, would be the object of mediation in the present state of affairs. Europe shuddered, but left us in the lurch when the Turco crossed our frontier; the Turco is down, and we mean to bring his employers to book. The military strength displayed by France in this prolonged campaign is another reason why we must insist upon recovering our ancient and secure frontier. A large, populous and martial country, France has hitherto enjoyed the advantage of being unassailable, except along a small strip of her eastern borders. Her southern frontier is protected by the Pyrenees; her western and northern coasts are washed by the sea, and the north-east is covered by the neutral Kingdom of Belgium and the adjoining Principality of Luxembourg. The east, which is alone open to attack, has the strongest natural defenses a country can wish to possess. The Rhine, the Vosges, and the Moselle, are so many tactical lines of the highest importance. To render them still more formidable, a whole wall of fortresses is erected at their back; and when all these obstacles are overcome, Paris, the largest fortress in the world, and which, with a little more foresight, might have been provisioned for a year instead of four or five months, defies every comer. Taking all this together, we arrive at the conclusion that to vanquish France on her own soil will, under the most favorable circumstances, always require a great effort, even on the part of United Germany. But no attack of so rich and ambitious a race as the French can be effectually warded off unless the war is transferred to their own soil. To defend our frontiers without following the French into their own country would be merely to give them time to collect a fresh army and renew the attack. Such being the case, we cannot but abide by our demand of a safe frontier. That the territory we ask for is ancient German soil, and was taken from us at a period when our internal divisions prevented resistance, cannot but confirm our resolve to settle accounts with our unruly neighbor. Alsace and Lorraine recovered, we shall be in a position to repulse future invasions without the fearful expenditure of blood and treasure to which we have been subjected in the present instance."

THE WAR FEVER.

Count Beust on the Position of Austria.

In the sitting of the Austrian delegation, on Feb. 1, a debate arose upon an order of the day for an increase of the defensive forces of the country. Count BEUST, replying to Herr KLAEZKO, denounced a policy of revenge as one that never had borne good fruits. With respect to the speeches of other members, Count BEUST opposed the notion that fear of warlike complications was nothing but a phantom, and denied the statement that Austria was already in a position to ward off any threatening emergency. The Imperial Chancellor continued:

"Undoubtedly we are seeking to avoid everything that may lead to war. On the other hand, it must not be thought that the Government and the representatives of the country alone have it in their power to avert it. Contingencies are possible in which the decision upon the question of peace or war should be unanimous. It may, however, be accused of pessimism in speaking about war under present circumstances."

With regard to the proposed sanction of the demands on the part of the Government, Count BEUST said:

"Our policy will be one of prudence and reserve, and, at the same time, of most decided endeavors to maintain, strengthen, and act in accordance with the good relations which have been entered into with a great neighboring Power. But who can pretend to foreshadow the exact limits which one's hopes and wishes would prefer to lay down for the great and unexpected reconstruction of things that has sprung out of recent events? Under these circumstances it does not suffice for a State that has no other aim than self-preservation to be content with the consciousness of this one idea, which is not injurious to its neighbors. Safety is only certain when this policy is seen to be, not the emanation of conscious weakness, but the expression of one's free will. If we have done nothing to impose or impede the reconstruction of Germany; if we have met this reconstruction of the German nation with nothing but a friendly welcome; if we have endeavored to regulate our relations with another neighboring State without neglecting our own interests, but at the same time without being actuated by other than conciliatory motives; if, finally, toward a third Power we have shown ourselves friendly and full of respect for its independence, and even did not recoil before the necessity of violating sentiments which in our own country we hold in esteem, then others must and will know that we are all the more entitled to expect that in our own home we shall be let alone, and that if attacked we will at all times be ready to defend ourselves. The dearly-bought fruit of recent occurrences is the establishment of an equal perception of these facts, the consequent necessity of making demands upon the resources of the country in both portions of the Empire, and the creation of the only possible patriotism, one that cements the different nationalities of Austria."

German Counsels for Moderation.

The Cologne *Gazette*, remarking on the prospect of peace, says: "Every thinking and intelligent man who can raise himself above the excitement of the moment must cherish the wish that the conditions of peace should not be excessively hard for France, but such that a durable peace between two great civilized nations may be at least possible and conceivable. We have a remarkable precedent. From 1792 to 1815, nearly twenty-three years, without interruption, the French and the English fought by land and sea with the greatest exasperation, and they had for centuries to regard themselves as hereditary enemies. England was deemed the Power which gained the last great victory of Waterloo, after having been always victorious at sea. Revenge for Waterloo was regarded for years and tens of years as the innermost idea of French policy, and yet the old national hatred has by degrees almost disappeared. This may possibly, at any rate, be the case between Germans and French, if on both sides moderation gains the victory. * * * May the armistice prove, as in 1866, the forerunner of peace! To this end that wise moderation is necessary of which the venerable King JOHN of Saxony speaks so beautifully in his letter to the Emperor at Versailles, for, in spite of immense and wonderful successes, we will not at this critical moment be drawn into a belief that the power of resistance of France is already utterly destroyed. Despair doubles strength, and we do not wish to drive the French to desperation. Let us think of Spain. How inferior in every respect was the Spain of 1808 to the France of today; and yet it offered in 1808-13 to NAPOLEON, at the height of his power, and to his most famous Marshals a permanent resistance. The Emperor WILLIAM's head is encircled with laurels; let him now remember that the first and greatest of all the Cæsars is not more famous and honored on account of all his victories than on account of his conciliation and lenity." The article advocates as the basis of peace the restoration of all the really German territory which the French have in the course of time taken from Germany.

Prof. Gervinus on the Past and the Future of Germany.

Prof. GERVINUS, of Heidelberg, in the preface to his *Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung*, (fifth edition,) written in November, 1870, expresses himself as follows: "I cannot give this new edition of the history of German poetry out of my hands without sadness. Its former editions were dedicated to three friends—the Brothers GRIMM and DAHLMANN—to whom I cannot speak now, because they are no longer among the living. Though the feeling that I can speak to them no more is of itself grievous enough, the thought what and about what I should speak to them if they were still alive is in the present situation almost more oppressive. Most assuredly those two archæologists, full of revential love for the glorious fatherland, would have trembled with joy at the prospect of the reunion of lost members with the German family. Certainly, the profoundly serious historian would have exulted at the contemplation of the portentous drama in which Nemesis, who rarely reveals herself so clearly, precipitated the French despot from his pinnacle of personal government into the pit of destruction dug by himself. But that joy would have been marred and ineradicably embittered by a retrospect of the events which four years ago inaugurated the new power and unity of Germany. Two of these men were present and co-operating when in 1848 the hegemony in Germany was freely and voluntarily tendered to the Prussian royal house with hand and heart by the German people itself. If they had lived to see how eighteen years later, when after the Bohemian campaign Prussia ruled the destinies of Germany with incontestable authority, the most enviable of situations was neglected, in which a generous use of the victory might have healed much more speedily the swiftly inflicted wounds of the civil war, and united all Germany with its various members still unscathed into a real and free confederacy under Prussian protectorate, and so consolidated German affairs for all future unassailably, and—what would have been an immeasurably greater gain—unendangered from without and internally secured forever by the good-will of the whole people and all its tribes; if they had lived to see how these profusely advantageous circumstances were ignored; if they had lived to see now the hand held out by the Middle States of Germany, which in 1849 had been sorely struck down, was pointblank rejected in 1866—they would not have written the days of these occurrences into the calendar 'with golden letters as high festivals,' (as the poet says,) but would have expunged them as days of disgrace, violence and faithlessness to the federal obligations. Neither would they have regarded the great martial deeds of 1870 as a gigantic sponge which would wipe out in one stroke the deep dissatisfaction with the internal condition of Germany; for, however marvelous these achievements may be, to him who views the contemporary history not with the eye of today but with the eye of history, they appear pregnant with incalculable dangers, because they lead us into roads which are repugnant to the nature of our people and, what is much worse, opposed to the spirit of the whole age."

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Suggestions of the American Welcome to the Exiled Fenians.

A leader in the London *Times*, on Feb. 2, contains the allusions following to Gen. BUTLER's resolution concerning the exiled Fenians:

"We are always hearing of American susceptibilities. We are expected to be as tender of every Transatlantic prejudice as if the people of the United States possessed nothing but nerves in their composition. But American politicians seem to think we have no susceptibilities whatever. This last proceeding is, indeed, unusually strong; but we shall be quite reconciled to it if the Americans will only apply their own example as a contrast to the conduct of which they have been wont to accuse us. If their own House of Representatives may with impunity pass a vote of sympathy with an Irish rebellion, what possible complaint can they make of our attitude toward the Confederates? The reader, however, will easily divine the real significance of this undignified proceeding. Gen. BUTLER has recently avowed the necessity of doing something to maintain the Republican Party in power, and there is scarcely anything he would not be prepared to do for that grand object. This 'something' would be done if the Irish vote could be secured for the Republican Party. As a rule, that vote has been steadily given to the Democrats, and, as our correspondent lately stated, it was 'the Democratic politicians generally' who were preparing an 'extensive reception' for the Fenian convicts in New-York. What could be more likely to gratify 'the 1,600,000 naturalized Irishmen' who are ready 'to take Canada by contract in sixty days,' than to welcome their champions with the public authority of the United States? The proposal once made, it is easy to understand that politicians of both parties found great difficulty in refusing to support it. To have done so would have been to risk these invaluable votes. Such is the discreditable game to which a few unscrupulous politicians are doing their best to reduce representative government in America. It is as easy as any other downward course. A reckless proposal has only to be made in order to expose all men, however moderate, to a strong temptation, and almost to coerce them into yielding. The founders of American institutions foresaw that a high standard of public intelligence and morality would be necessary for the stability of their edifice; but they probably never imagined that such a standard would be first corrupted, not by the populace, but by those leaders of opinion whose duty it would be to maintain it."

NEWS NOTES.

No guns were fired at Berlin in celebration of the fall of Paris. The *Cross Gazette* explains that this omission was by the express order of the Emperor WILLIAM, who forwarded a telegram directing that the salute should be deferred till the conclusion of peace. This, it remarks, was an act quite characteristic of him.

"Mabel Grey" is dead. A correspondent writes: "One of our London celebrities has just passed away. 'Mabel Grey,' as she was known to the public, died on the night of Jan. 27, of consumption. The Queen of the *demi-monde*, whose portrait has been in every shop-window for the last four or five years, had a most remarkable career. At one time she was engaged to be married to the heir to one of the oldest English dukedoms; but, by the strenuous interference of his friends, and the granting for life to her of a liberal provision, what would have been a gross *mésalliance* was fortunately prevented. Many stories are told of her eccentric extravagance; but let the soil lie lightly on her remains, for in times of biting distress 'Mabel Grey' was a woman whose charity covered a multitude of sins."

Mr. GLADSTONE is said to have written the following letter to an English member of Parliament:

HAWARDEN CASTLE, Chester, Jan. 10.

MY DEAR SIR: It is impossible to read without deep interest the letter of M. BENARD, which you have been kind enough to send me. We, who witness with the deepest pain the continued and increasing horrors of the war, must not be surprised if, in that agony—for such it is, though it is an agony of heroism—in which the people of Paris fight for their country, our motives, and even our acts, are not always correctly apprehended. There is no request before us from the French Government for recognition. There never has been any since the mission of M. THIERS, several months ago—very shortly, indeed, after the Government was formed. Yet, for every practical purpose, we have proceeded toward and with them just as if their origin had been the most formal in the world, and never, by word or act, have we implied that they were not entitled in the highest degree to our sympathy and respect.

I remain faithfully yours,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

NAVAL NEWS.

The Ticonderoga in Commission—The West India Squadron—Reception of Rear-Admiral Smith—Enlisting Again Resumed.

The corvette *Ticonderoga*, ten guns, Commander OSCAR C. BADGER, is soon expected in port after her trial trip from Boston, which is to be conducted under steam and sail. The *Ticonderoga* will be dispatched to the West Indies, to replace the corvette *Tuscarora*, lately put out of commission at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard. The United States Squadron in the waters of the Antilles is to be kept as strong and efficient as the limited appropriations of Congress will permit. The *Ticonderoga* is an exceedingly valuable cruiser for that station, and will, no doubt, be kept very busy the coming Summer. The gun-boat *Yantic*, recently ashore at San Domingo City, was gotten off without any material damages. She will be in cruising condition at an early day.

The *Shawmut*, five guns, will be ready to go into commission in a few days. It is supposed that she will relieve the sloop-of-war *Narraganset*, as flag-ship of the Port-Admiral, which goes to the South Atlantic. Rear-Admiral MELANCTHON SMITH, commanding the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and Mrs. SMITH, held their second formal reception yesterday afternoon, at the commandant's house. The fine band of the receiving-ship *Vermont*, was in attendance. A very large and select party, residents of New-York and Brooklyn, officers of the army and navy, city officials, &c., were pesent, and the reception proved to be a very brilliant success.

[Enlistments of men having honorable discharges are now taking place on the *Vermont*, in order to supply needed complements of various ships.]

Convention of Poultry-Breeders.

The Convention of poultry-breeders to revise the present scale of points of fowls, and to correct the errors in the American scale of excellence, concluded its session yesterday. Mr. S. J. BESTOR, of Hartford, Conn., presided, and Mr. HALSTEAD, of Rye, N. Y., Secretary. The following fowls were passed upon: Bantams, different varieties; Dominiques, brown Leghorns, ducks of different varieties, turkeys and geese. One of the most important points of the session was the adoption of the following resolution, presented by Mr. HALSTEAD:

Resolved, That the Convention recommend to the several societies in the United States that the following article be incorporated in the rules: That each exhibitor shall be required to name the breeder together with the owner in each entry they make.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is a list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Four first-class dwellings, south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixtieth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; PETER H. DECKER, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

Ten second-class dwellings, south-east corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eighth-street, four stories, 17.8 by 54; HIRAM MOORE, owner.

Five tenement-houses, north side of Fifty-third-street, 74 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 27 by 40; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Eighty-first-street, 127 feet west of Second-avenue, four stories, 25.5-12 by 54; HIRAM G. DISBROW, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of One Hundred and Eighth-street, 75 feet east of Third-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50; HIRAM MOORE, owner.

Four stores and tenements, north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, four stories, 25 by 54; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

Four stores and tenements, east side of Ninth-avenue, 25.5 feet south of Fifty-second-street, four stories, 25 by 60; THEODORE SHEIDELER, owner.

Three stores and tenements, south-east corner of First-avenue and Fifty-third-street, four stories, 25.5 by 54; GEO. WHITEFIELD, owner.

Two stores and tenements, Nos. 54 and 56 Sheriff-street, five stories, 25 by 62; JOHN KEYS, owner.

Two stores and tenements, south side of Forty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue, four stories and basement, 25 by 60; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, four stories, 25 by 54; JOHN J. BURCHELL, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-seventh-street, 175 feet west of First-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; MICHAEL MURRAY, owner.

One store and tenement, Nos. 34 and 36 Desbrosses-street, five stories, 43.1½ by 72; RIDDLE & BRENTNALL, owners.

One store and tenement, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 300 feet west of Ninth-avenue, five stories, 27.6 by 55; JOHN TOTTEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 114 Eldridge-street, five stories, 24.11 by 63; L. BOHM, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 12 Lewis-street, five stories, 25 by 61; FRANCIS KEILBACH, owner.

One first-class store, No. 81 South Fifth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 68; J. W. DIMICK, owner.

One first-class store, No. 105 South Fifth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 68; J. W. DIMICK, owner.

One market, bounded by Eleventh to Twelfth avenues, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, one and three stories high, 800 feet front, 197 feet 6 inches deep; owner, Manhattan Market Company.

One factory, north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 250 feet east of Eighth-avenue, five stories, 50 by 60; A. R. WELCH, owner.

One factory, north side of Houston-street, 170 feet east of Varick-street, five stories, 50 by 85; J. F. BROOKS and JOHN J. MCCUNN, owners.

One factory, south side of Seventeenth-street, 200 feet west of Ninth-avenue, three stories, 25 by 42; J. S. BLISS, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Eighth-avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second-street, two stories, 25 by 40; MARIA DONOHOE, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	50	Tenement-houses	7
Brown-stone fronts	4	Stores and tenements	22
Brick fronts	45	First-class stores	2
Frame building	1	Market	1
First-class dwellings	4	Factories	3
Second-class dwellings	11		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick dwelling east side of Seventh-avenue, 50 feet north of Seventeenth-street, four stories, 50 by 35, one story to be added, with Mansard roof, making five stories in all, to be used as a workshop; ALBERT WEBER, owner.

One brick building north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, three stories, 25 by 35, to be altered into an office for the use of the Harlem Gas-light Company; Harlem Gas-light Company, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 424 West Twenty-second-street, three stories, 19½ by 40, one story to be added, with Mansard roof and extension on rear 14 by 20; HORACE F. CLARK, owner.

One frame and brick-front building Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham-street, two stories, 28 by 40, one story to be added, additional story added to the extension, running back 65 feet 4 inches; D. F. MIERSON, owner.

One frame dwelling, north side of Ninety-ninth-street, 175 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, two-story and attic, with two wings 40 by 40 each, attic-story to be raised and Mansard roof added, extension to be built to south wing, 15 by 28 feet, 34 feet high, for a Summer residence; WM. P. FURNISS, owner.

One brick dwelling, south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, three stories, 24.8 by 50, one story to be added and store made on first floor; C. SEAMER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 280 East Broadway, three stories and basement, 21.5 by 40, one story to be added; JOHN RABENSTEIN, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Mulberry-street, No. 11, JOHN KENNEDY, lessee; front wall bulged, sills and beams rotten.

Oliver-street, No. 18, H. KUHLMAN, owner; broken rolock arches and north wall overhanging.

Hudson-street, No. 36, ZIMI WEST, owner; deflected beams and cracked front wall.

Reade-street, No. 127, JOHN TAYLOR, owner; front wall cracked and broken.

Madison-street, Nos. 184 and 186, DAVID H. KING, owner; rear walls cracked and bulged.

Duane-street, No. 183, L. L. F. APPLEBY, owner; broken beams.

West Broadway, Nos. 38 and 40, Mrs. E. A. GLOUCESTER, owner; rotten timbers, floor-beams and studding.

Water-street, No. 43, HARVEY WEED, owner; broken beams, second and third floors.

Spring-street, No. 5, Mrs. SARAH PRICE, owner; westerly wall cracked and overhanging.

Prince-street, No. 203, W. C. BALL, owner; unsafe front gutter.

Ninth-avenue, No. 699, MICHAEL BONNER, owner; building overhanging and unsafe.

West Fifty-fourth-street, No. 430, JAMES CURRY, owner; bulged, and crack in east gable wall.

Baxter-street, No. 7, JACOB SAMUEL, owner; building settled, beams deflected and rotten.

Coenties-slip, No. 4, Mrs. FRENCH, owner; rear wall cracked and broken, beams rotten.

Old-slip, No. 23, OWEN BYRNE, owner; rear wall badly sprung and cracked.

Front-street, No. 74, JOHN F. DOYLE, owner; unsafe columns and girder, third floor.

Front-street, No. 52, HANNAH A. LIPPINCOTT, owner; unsafe and rotten trimmer beams.

Water-street, No. 49, ALEX. J. COTHEAL, owner; broken beams, second and fifth tier.

Water-street, No. 44, J. E. JONES, owner; beams, fourth tier, broken.

Baxter-street, No. 15, P. S. VULTEE, owner; building settled, foundation wall bulged, beams broken.

Baxter-street, No. 21, Dr. WM. F. NEALIS, owner; front wall cracked, sills and lintels broken.

Baxter-street, No. 17, L. J. CARPENTER, agent; front, rear and gable walls cracked and settled, piers split.

Cherry-street, Nos. 69 and 71, estate of GEO. B. POST, owner; front walls cracked and bulged, cornice and gutter rotten.

Duane-street, No. 189, JOSEPH CONCKLIN, owner; unsafe and rotten main timbers.

Pearl-street, No. 96, AUGER BOLKER, agent; walls cracked and bulged, lintels broken.

Jay-street, No. 20, FRED. L. SCHMERSAHE, owner; rear wall badly cracked and bulged.

Gold-street, No. 45, WM. H. DEGROOT, owner; south gable wall and brick arch in rear broke.

Gold-street, No. 47, WM. H. DEGROOT, owner; north gable wall cracked, lintels and sills broken.

Baxter-street, No. 4, MAX SOLOMON owner; cornice rotten and coping loose.

Baxter-street, No. 6, MORRIS LEVY, owner; north and rear walls cracked, bulged, settled and unsafe.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Park-street, No. 85, Marcus Halburt, owner; Mulberry-street, No. 11, John Kennedy, owner; Chatham-street, No. 164, Simon Fox, owner; Chatham-street, No. 148, Robert J. Livingston, owner; Duane-street, No. 183, L. L. F. Appleby, owner; Front-street, No. 76, John F. Doyle, agent; Front-street, No. 66, Thomas Dunham, owner; Watts-street, No. 45, Suydam estate, owner; Broadway, No. 535, Abner L. Ely, agent; Greenwich-street, No. 329, F. B. Wallace, owner; Baxter-street, No. 5, Abraham Schumacher, owner; Coenties-slip, Nos. 4 and 6, Mrs. French, owner; Old-slip, No. 23, Owen Byrne, owner; Duane-street, No. 177, George Mailer, owner; Duane-street, No. 179, John J. Lagrave, owner; Water-street, No. 57, John Coswell, owner; Baxter-street, No. 15, P. S. Vultee, owner; Baxter-street, No. 18, M. Jacobs, agent; Henry-street, No. 132, Christian F. Olrock, owner; Gold-street, No. 45, Wm. H. Degroot, owner; Baxter-street, No. 4, Alex. Solomon, owner.

A Quiet Day at the Tombs—Justice Jocular.

There were only twenty-two arrests returned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, making it a very dull day. MARY DAVIS, a servant, appeared and asked for the arrest of her mistress, who had deducted $5 from her month's wages, because the hydrant had been frozen up. The Magistrate considered it a very hard case, but could do nothing for the girl. JANE JONES, an elderly lady, called during the afternoon, and stated that her husband had deserted her for over three years, therefore, she desired his Honor to grant a divorce. Judge DOWLING, being in jocular mood, sent the lady to the Mayor, and she departed apparently well pleased. GEROGE WATSON, aged fourteen, a street rowdy, was arrested in the City Hall Park for throwing snow-balls. The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be sent to the school-ship, remarking that the practice of throwing snow-balls in the streets was a very dangerous one. He added that Police Superintendent KELSO had nearly lost an eye the day before by a piece of ice thrown at the car he was riding in. Mr. KELSO had foolishly attempted to arrest the culprit, but his weight told against him, and the boy escaped after all. Mrs. SARAH LOCK, of Boundbrook, N. J., was robbed on Wednesday evening at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, by CHARLES JOHNSON, aged sixteen, of Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, who adroitly picked her pocket of a small sum of money. As the Police Sergeant had given the complainant the stolen money and permitted her to go, the Magistrate found himself unable to take a complaint, so sent the case to Superintendent KELSO for disposition.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Quite a number of sales were made at the Exchange, yesterday, (Feb. 16,) and the attendance was large. The prices realized for the property sold were better than usual, for as a class that offered was not particularly desirable, the buildings on the lots being generally in poor repair, and the lots themselves not in specially eligible localities. The following is in brief a review of the transactions:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., under the direction of MICHAEL T. CONDON, surviving executor of EDWARD GALLAGHER, deceased, disposed of six pieces of property belonging to the estate, as follows: Three-story brick house and lot, 25 by about 94 feet, located on the west side of Broadway, 49 feet 11 inches south of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, sold to G. NOTHDURFT for $8,400; one lot adjoining, about same size, with improvements thereon consisting of two small buildings, sold to PAUL SCHOENHOLS for $3,200; frame house and lot, 20 by about 86, located on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, 340 feet east of Second-avenue, sold to J. C. MCDEVITT for $3,100—house rents for $40 per month; one lot (vacant) on the south side of East Thirty-eighth-street, 182 feet west of First avenue, 18 feet 3 inches front, 25 feet rear, depth 100 feet, sold to S. T. MEYER for $4,000; four-story brick house and lot, 25 by 98.9, situated on the south side of East Twenty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, sold to JOHN SULLIVAN for $10,600. There was also a small building on the rear of these last named lots, and the premises rent at the rate of about $100 per month. One lot, with small house on rear, adjoining above, lot same size, sold to WM. BURNS for $5,200. The aggregate of the executors' sale amounts to $38,500. Messrs. MULLER & CO., at public auction, next disposed of the property located on the south-east corner of Fourth and Wooster streets, known as No. 52 Fourth-street. The premises comprise a three-story high-stoop brick house (with marble trimmings) and lot 20 by 56.6. The house, with an extension, nearly covers the lot. J. F. NAVARRE purchased the property for $22,350. The same firm next offered the five-story Ohio stone front store and lot, 25x77, known as No. 72 Duane-street, and located on the south side of the street, between Broadway and Elm-street, for business purposes. The situation is a desirable one. The premises rent at the rate of $6,000 per annum. No sale was effected of this property, although it was nominally struck off to P. PEAT for $66,500. Mr. PEAT is the present owner. The property known as No. 485 Second-avenue, advertised to be sold, was last offered by the same firm at an upset price of $16,000, but no one making a bid over this sum it was subsequently withdrawn.

The only other sale of the day was made by JAMES M. MILLER, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of W. S. YARD, Esq., referee, sold the property, located on the south side of East Tenth-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, known as No. 8. The property embraces a three-story brick house and lot, 25 by 92. The premises were bought by W. L. SMITH, one of the plaintiffs in the foreclosure action, for $20,000—a low price. No further sales were effected.

Today at the Exchange will be a dull one, as no auctions are noticed to take place. For tomorrow one sale is advertised. For next week the transactions projected are both numerous and of importance, giving a sure promise of some activity. Tuesday and Thursday, especially, will be busy days, as on Tuesday JAMES M. MILLER will offer at an executor's sale of the Kerr estate, a very desirable line of City property, as follows: Six brown-stone-front houses and lots on East Forty-ninth-street; four brick houses and lots on the same street; three brown-stone houses and lots on One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; a store on Fulton-street, and another store on the corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway. Mr. MILLER will, in addition, offer a large amount of valuable stock belonging to the same estate. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. on the same day will sell at public auction thirteen unimproved lots, located respectively on First, Second and Fourth avenues, and on Forty-third, Seventy-third, and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets. Also, improved property on Oak-street. On Tuesday MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will also hold a large partition sale of City property, improved and unimproved, situated on Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Tenth, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, Third-avenue and Rutgers-place, and, in addition, lots on St. Nicholas and Tenth avenues. On Thursday the last-named firm will dispose of some very desirable City property, and also, as a novelty, a coal-mine in Pennsylvania. On the same day A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sell some desirable Harlem and Brooklyn properties. A variety of minor sales are, in addition, advertised for other days, to which due reference will be made on Monday in our full schedule of sales for the week published on that day.

The summary of yesterday's business is herewith appended.

Exchange Sales Thursday, Feb. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot, w. s. of Broadway, 49.11 ft. s. of 130th-st., lot 25x93.7x25x95.4	$8,400
2 small buildings and lot, adjoining above, w. s. of Broadway, 74.11 ft. s. of 130th-st., lot 25x95.4x25x96.9	3,200
Frame building and lot, s. s. East 38th-st., 340.9½ ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 20x84.9x20.2x87.9	3,100
1 lot, s. s. East 38th-st., 181.11 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 18.3⅜x100.9½x25.2x108.3¼	4,000
4-story brick house, 1 small house and lot, s. s. East 25th-st., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 25x98.9	10,100
Small building and lot adjoining above, s. s. East 25th-st., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot same size	5,200
3-story brick house and lot, No. 52 4th-st., s. e. corner Wooster-st., lot 20x56.6	22,350
5-story Ohio stone front store and lot, s. s., No. 72 Duane-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., lot 25x77, (nominal sale)	66,500

By James M. Miller.

3-story brick house and lot, s. s., No. 8 East 10th-st., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot 25x92	$20,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the elegant English-basement house, No. 29 East 38th-st., a few doors east of Madison-av.; location unsurpassed in this City; house first-class; painted and decorated by Marcotte; all in perfect order; possession at any time. Can only be seen by permit from TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 17 WEST 49TH-ST., TO close an estate; a first-class four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av.; gas-fixtures, chandelier and parlor carpets go with the premises; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 17 West 49th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av., in perfect order throughout, including parlor carpets, shades, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Terms very liberal. Apply to CHAS. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES ON LEROY-st., Waverley-place, Livingston-place, Nos. 17, 19, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35, 43, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 62; nine on Lexington-av.; also, in Brooklyn, Elizabeth and Newark. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements. Early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x45 and extension; with two-story stable, about 14x70; lot, 100.5; price, $65,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—PARK-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST., a first-class four-story brick high-stoop house, 27.6x74, lot 50x105. Price, $140,000; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 158 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement brown-stone house, No. 40 East 31st-st., 20x60x98.9, between Madison and 4th avs., south side, in fine order. Apply to F. R. SHERMAN, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 12TH-ST., NEAR 4TH-av., a first-class three-story brick house in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES, OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FOUR-story modern brown-stone desirable dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Rutherford-place, Stuyvesant-square, lot in fee.
Also, by same estate,
No. 50 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot, leasehold.
Also,
A revised printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, mailed free.
Also,
$125,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on City real estate. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. House, 25 by 65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout; containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. Lot, 25 by 98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODERN frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56; lot 100 feet; 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, furnished and unfurnished, given upon application or mailed free, by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS IN ALL parts of the City, for sale at reduced prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., BROOKlyn, opposite Washington Park, one four-story first-class brown-stone house, fourteen rooms; also, extension; this beautiful park contains thirty-five acres, in the centre of the city; price low; terms easy. T. B. JACKSON, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,
BERGEN POINT,
ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE,
WESTFIELD,
FANWOOD,
PLAINFIELD,
DUNNELLEN,
SOMERVILLE,
CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

LARGE NUMBER OF
COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS
ON THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Varying from $10,000 to $100,000,
For sale or exchange,
Including a large amount of
Poughkeepsie Property.
By WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
Auctioneers, No. 91 Cedar-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

ROSELLE, N. J.—COMMISSIONERS' SALE at auction of the desirable residence of Johanna C. Brown, Feb. 23, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, No. 6 Pine-st.; well located on a prominent avenue; five minutes' walk from the station; the house is 40x24, wing 18x26; contains thirteen rooms and all the modern improvements; lot 100x200; well laid out. Roselle is but forty-two minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The property is in every way desirable, and will be positively sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING twenty minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

$5,500.—**ORANGE, N. J., NEAR** Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located.
GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

SUMMIT, N. J.—HOUSES FOR SALE AND to let in this desirable location.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, No. 69 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET AT MODERATE RENTS—Stores, lofts and basements Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Lispenard-st., near Broadway; will be put in perfect order. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE AND LOFTS to let or for sale, south-east corner Grand-st. and Broadway; five story, marble, 30 feet wide by 100. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 164 5TH-AV., 80 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., ONE AND A half miles from Stamford, the large and beautiful house erected by and used as a residence by the late Nathaniel Weed. The grounds leading from the main road to the waters of the Sound (affording facilities for fishing and bathing) are stocked with pear, apple and cherry trees, and small fruits in abundance. The evergreens and hedges are equal to any in the State. The house, about fifty feet square with two wings, contains over twenty spacious rooms, besides the basement floor. On the premises are stable, granaries, poultry, ice, boat and Summer houses. A part of the furniture might, if desired, remain in the house. Possession given when required. For terms apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT SPOFFORD'S POINT, EAST River, a house delightfully situated; has twenty rooms; also, a cottage of ten rooms; both furnished, and with stable and gardens; they are within ten miles of the City Hall, and very desirable for persons fond of boating, bathing and fishing. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT SCOTCH Plains, a two-story cottage house, five rooms; good garden; near depot; rent $300. At Plainfield, a fine house, twelve rooms; splendid location; rent $1,000; convenient to depot. Apply to GEO. H. LYON, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—ON 43D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., three-story brick dwelling, high stoop, in good order; rent, $1,600. Apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English-basement brown-stone front house, No. 51 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN good order, at Great Neck, facing Little Neck Bay, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station; rent $1,500. For further particulars address Box 1,167 Post-office.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, and overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., near brick church and junction stations, house 34 feet wide, with hot and cold water, &c., one-half acre of land. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO LET—ON EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with immediate possession, an elegant four-story house and furniture. For further particulars, apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LISPENARD, WEST 28TH, 31ST, EAST 31ST AND WATER STS.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

LISPENARD-STREET—No. 19, north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway, three-story basement and attic brick building, 25 by about 50 feet; lot 25x100.

WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Nos. 121, 123 and 125, between 6th and 7th avs.; No. 121, four-story, basement and sub-cellar brick house in front, 25x40, with two-story and basement brick building in rear, 25x30 feet; lot 25x½ block. Nos. 123 and 125, two-story and basement brick stables on rear of lots, 24.6 and 25.6x30; lots 24.6 and 25.6x½ block.

WATER-STREET—No. 334, near Roosevelt-st., four-story and basement brick building covering lot; lot 20x66.6. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 426, between 9th and 10th avs., three-story and cellar brick building, 25 by about 40, store first floor; three-story and cellar brick building in rear 25 by about 20, lot 25x36.6 1-6 feet west side, and 83.6 5-6 feet east side.

EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 319, between 1st and 2d avs., three-story high-stoop and basement brick building, 20 by about 49; lot 20x98.9.

Terms at sale. Bills with full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS—SCRANTON COAL MINES—PEREMPTORY SALE FOR CASH.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a most valuable coal deposit, adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the workings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of 84 feet of coal veins of the best quality of coals, or 100,000 tons per acre.

The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular 1,384 feet front by 3,800 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 125 acres, more or less.

Three upper veins, (one of which is being largely worked close to the line of this property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 25,000 tons per acre, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have offered to lease this at 14 cents per ton.

It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assuming only an average of 25,000 tons per acre, or say 3,000,000 of tons on the aggregate to the purchaser, at a price per ton for this quantity.

A right to repurchase for coal purposes the surface of blocks Nos. 6 and 9, as shown by the map of the Town plot—say 400 by 1,264 feet, (including half the width of the street,) for $5,000, will be included in the sale. These two blocks contain eighty-eight lots, worth, at the selling price of those adjoining $600 to $800 each, or about $60,000.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad runs in front of block No. 6, along the whole extent of the property, and other Trunk roads near by.

Title perfect. Sale absolute.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON 3D-AV., 25TH, 110TH AND 128TH STS., in partition between the heirs of John Vanderpoel, deceased, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Jesse Oakley, administrator:

EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 112 East 25th-st., south side, 179.9 feet east of 4th-av.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—The three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the south side of East 128th-st., 206 feet west of 2d-av.

THIRD-AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH-STREET—Five lots on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 110th-st., and five lots on south side of 110th-st., in the rear of the 3d-av. lots. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property, late of said Paulding, which is situated in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 350 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.

If said property is not disposed of at private sale before that date, it will be offered at public auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of February, 1871, at noon on that day.

On the same day there will be sold a lot of paint-barrels, spirit-barrels, ten-gallon kegs, beef-tierces, &c., &c., unless sooner sold at private sale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 27, 1871.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney, No. 263 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 M., AT THE Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-AVENUE—Four lots south-west corner 73d-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Two lots north-west corner 73d-st.
FOURTH-AVENUE—Three lots south-west corner 105th-st.
FORTY-THIRD-STREET—One lot between 2d and 3d avs.
SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—Two lots between 2d and 3d avs.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET—One lot 100 feet west 7th-av. Boulevard.

VALUABLE IVTH WARD PROPERTY.

OAK-STREET—Three-story brick house, No. 25 Oak-st., with extension, and lot running through to New Chambers-st.; size, 26 by 55.9 and 62 feet. House occupied as stores on ground floor and dwelling above. All in fine order. Stables in the rear. Title perfect.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 22 AND 24 DIVISION-ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

DIVISION-STREET.—The extra large plot of ground, together with the four-story and basement brick building, 27.4 by about 45 feet, party-wall west side, known as Nos. 22 and 24 Division-st., situated on north side, about 150 feet easterly from the Bowery; plot 27.4 feet front, 25 feet rear, by 98.2 feet in depth on easterly side, and 110.7 feet westerly side; $17,800 can remain on bond and mortgage until June 1, 1875; building leased until May 1, 1872, at $2,600 per annum.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots No. 347 Bleecker-st., on the south-east corner of West 10th-st., 25 feet 8 inches front, by about 43 feet 1 inch deep; No. 350 Bleecker-st., on the north-west corner of West 10th-st., 28 feet 11 inches on Bleecker-st., by 26 feet 6 inches deep, and No. 217 West 10th-st., adjoining the corner, 28 feet 1 inch by 28 feet 11 inches deep.

This property is very desirable for investment; is situated in an improving neighborhood, and one of the best locations for any business on the west side of the City. For maps or particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York, or to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 28 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1871, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, Commissioner's sale, by order of the Orphans' Court of Union County, of a
DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT.
Being the late residence of Mrs. Joanna Brown, at
ROSELLE, N. J.,
Forty-two minutes from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The dwelling is 40x24, wing 18x26, three stories, and contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements. The grounds are 100x200, well laid out and improved.
For full particulars apply to auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON FULTON AND CHURCH, BROOME AND ESSEX STS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable gore lot, No. 190 Fulton-st., south-west corner of Church-st., being the portion of a lot taken for widening Church-st., about 78 feet on Church-st. by 12 feet on Fulton-st., and 13 feet in rear.

Also,

ON BROOME AND ESSEX STS.—A plot of ground, south-west corner of Broome and Essex sts., 75 feet on Broome-st. and 88.6 feet on Essex-st., containing a fine, substantial dwelling and other buildings. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the valuable four-story brick store, No. 18 West-st., between Morris-st. and Battery-place; dimensions of lot, 26.8x90; fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage. Map to be seen at office of auctioneer, No. 31 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, near railroad station, about an hour from City; medium size; rent about $800. Address Box No. 797 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR RESPONSIBLE TENANTS, furnished and unfurnished houses in good neighborhood. Call or send full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO RENT OR LEASE, HOUSES from 4th to 40th sts., at from $1,400 to $3,000. Applications for the above on the books of FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 606 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF LOUISA LYNCH, DECEASED,

$11,000 Third-avenue Railroad Company 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1890, $1,000 each.
$7,000 United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1883, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Long Dock Company of New-Jersey, 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1893, $1,000 each.
$12,000 St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1897, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, 1898, $1,000 each.
$6,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company 7 per cent. consolidated 1st mtge. Sinking Fund Coupon Bonds, 1908, $1,000 each.
$6,000 Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company 7 per cent. mtge. Registered Bonds, 1879, $1,000 each.
$7,000 Sixth-avenue Railroad Company 1st mtge. 7 per cent. Registered Bonds, 1890, $1,000 each.
$2,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company Sinking Fund 7 per cent. mtge. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000 State of New-York Bounty Loan Registered, 1877.
9 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co., $50 each.
140 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
50 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
25 shares North River Insurance Co., $25 each.
125 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co., $37 50 each.
100 shares Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, $100 each.
120 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company, $50 each.
50 shares New-York Balance Dock Co., $100 each.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by and under the direction of the executors of JOHN KERR, deceased:

Nos. 324, 326, 328 and 330 East 49th-st.—The four two-story and basement brick houses between 1st and 2d avs.

Nos. 309, 311, 313, 315, 317 and 319 East 49th-st.—The six three-story and basement brown-stone front houses.

No. 42 Fulton-st.—The store.

130th-st.—The three four-story brown-stone houses on the north side 130th-st., commencing 225 feet east of 6th-av. Boulevard.

The new and elegant Ohio-stone store on the south-west corner of Franklin-st. and West Broadway.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage three or five years.

Maps and particulars at the office.

Also the following stocks belonging to same estate:

549 shares capital stock Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, par $100.
124 shares 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Great Western Life Insurance Company, par $50.
10 shares Harlem Bank Stock, par $100.
120 shares Pacific Bank Stock, par $50.
208 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank Stock, par $25.
70 shares People's Bank Stock, par $25.
10 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
20 shares Market Fire Insurance Company, par $100.
157 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
500 shares Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Company, par $100.
283 shares Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, par $100.
50 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
20 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, par $25.
28 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company, par $25.

Particulars at the office.

HENSHAW & BROTHER
Will sell at auction, in Boston,
on SATURDAY, 18th inst.,
at 12 o'clock M., at
NEW MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
State-st., the following securities, left as collateral:

Nos. 303 to 322.—Twenty bonds of the East Tennessee Zinc Company, for $1,000 each, dated March 15, 1869, and secured by trust deed, or mortgage, to Farmer's Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, with interest coupons attached.

No. 20.—Two hundred shares of the West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company, in the City of New-York, of $100 each.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7, 1871.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GLADSTONE HOUSE FURNITURE—Corner of Madison-av. and 27th-st.—Mortgage sale of all the furniture and fixtures of the above-named hotel, THIS DAY, (Friday, Feb. 17,) at 10½ o'clock, and will continue until the whole is disposed of. Catalogues, giving full particulars, can now be procured at the auction rooms, No. 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway, and also at the hotel early this morning. N. B.—We hope now that all legal objections are removed.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rose-wood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatel, handsome gilt-frame mantel and pier mirrors, bronze chandeliers, piano-forte, console-tables, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues at the office.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 17, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

247 cases fresh Valencia Oranges, landing.
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins, fine fruit.
70 barrels Almeria Grapes.
200 boxes Figs, in layers.
50 kegs French Plums.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Fifty shares of "THE CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER COMPANY," said stock being pledged for a debt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANK FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
Of the City of New-York,
No. 336 Broadway,
Being about to remove to their new banking-room corner of Broadway and Warren-st., offer for sale the furniture and fixtures of their present office. For particulars apply to D. R. MANGAM, President.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 61 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

TO PRINTERS.—THE PATENT COMPOsition for Printers' Rollers does not harden, shrink or crack. Give it a trial and you will continue to use it. Producing the best work and great economy. Orders solicited by the manufacturers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A SPLENDID WHITE BEAR-SKIN robe for a sleigh, for sale cheap; sold on account of ill health of the owner. Inquire at No. 307 Lexington-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, held at the new Court-house in said City on the 15th day of February, 1871—Present, Hon. Hamilton W. Robinson, Judge—In the matter of the application of DIEDRICH SCHNACKENBERG to change his name to RICHARD BERG—On reading and filing the petition of Diedrich Schnackenberg, dated the 14th day of February, 1871, praying that he may be authorized to assume the name of Richard Berg, and the Court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to his assuming such name, now, on motion of John L. Lindsay, Esq., of counsel for said petitioner, it is ordered that the said Diedrich Schnackenberg be, and he hereby is authorized to assume the name of Richard Berg from and after the 18th day of March, 1871.
Enter, H. W. ROBINSON, J. C. P.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. E. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

GROCERIES, &C.

GO TO YOUR GROCER'S AND BUY
TEXAS CANNED BEEF.
without bone or gristle, at one-third the cost of butcher's meat. Not an extract nor a preparation by chemicals, but the pure beef roasted in vacuo. Wholesale at No. 16 Cedar-st.

COAL.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1871.

THE SUPERIOR GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, mined and shipped by this Company, will be delivered alongside of steamers in this port, at $8 per ton of 2,240 lbs.
Orders received by
H. CONRAD, President,
No. 12 Trinity Building.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS.—You can make nine on W. H. GRIFFITH'S. They beat the world, and for sale only at No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions; they change with the weather and cut the cloth. Phelan's make for sale at ten cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and good paying printing business, where a steady run of work is insured the year round, will dispose of his interest at a moderate figure; a practical printer, or a man of means, who wishes a good investment, would find it to his advantage to investigate this opportunity. Address H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., Feb. 18	Iowa.........Wed., Feb. 15
Anglia.........Sat., Feb. 25	Ismailia......Wed., Feb. 22
Australia.....Sat., Mar. 4	Assyria.......Wed., Mar. 1
India..........Sat., Mar. 11	Alexandria..Wed., Mar. 8
Europa........Sat., Mar. 18	Dorian.......Wed., Mar. 15

And every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednes.. Feb. 15	Siberia, Thursday, Mar. 2
Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8
Abyssinia, Weds.. Feb. 22	Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9
Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	China, Wednesday, Mar. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Mar. 1	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris.......................................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP SAMARIA, DETAINED, will sail FRIDAY, 17th inst., at noon.

C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.

CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,)

Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 25, 10 A. M.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin..................	$75	Steerage..........................	$30
To London................	80	To London........................	35
To Halifax, N. S..........	20	To Halifax, N. S................	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 22, at 8 A. M.

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Mar. 1, at 12½ P. M.

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.......March 4, at 3 P. M.

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....March 8, at 3 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, March 15, at 1 P. M.

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............March 22, at 3 P. M.

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN............March 29, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE, DAUBE, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

LAFAYETTE, ROUSSAN, SATURDAY, March —.

NOTE.—The Pereire will sail direct for Bordeaux.

For freight or passage apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 18.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Feb. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR KINGSTON, JAM.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will touch at this port on her next departure hence, 20th inst.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, (via Nassau), Feb. 23

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............March 2

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..................March 9

For freight or passage, apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Feb. 25

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Thursday, March 9

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,

THURSDAYS

AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,

No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship BIENVILLE,

J. B. BAKER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

C. H. MALLORY & CO.,

No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

ALSO,

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD 7 AND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.

FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 Per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.

TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.

MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

No. 51 Wall-st.

$100,000.

JERSEY CITY 7S,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK CITY.

FIVE YEARS TO RUN,

FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,

NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,

LONDON.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS.

Our house having remained in Paris during the siege, and communication being now reopened, we are prepared to issue drafts on Paris at sight or sixty days, payable in gold.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

$30,000 BONDS WANTED FOR SINKING FUND OF THE DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Trust Mortgage Deed of the DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals addressed to W. S. Gilman and N. A. Cowdrey, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 23d day of February, 1871, for the sale, to the undersigned, of thirty of the above-named bonds of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from sales of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 10th to 20th, both days inclusive.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1871.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 326 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for directors, to serve during the ensuing year.

JNO. H. WIESTLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor, and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by

JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND

THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK, NO. 149 4TH-AV., PITTSBURG, Penn.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

FEB. 14, 1871.

OLIVER AMES, President. JNO. DUFF, Vice-Pres't.

JNO. M. S. WILLIAMS, Treas'r. E. H. ROLLINS, Sec'y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS BUILDING, (POST-OFFICE BOX NO. 3,377.) BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

OLIVER AMES,

President Union Pacific Railroad Company.

CHICAGO MORTGAGES, PAYING nine and ten per cent., strictly first-class, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,

Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

Cash capital, $400,000; cash assets Feb. 1, 1871, $806,060.

A Dividend of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in cash, to stockholders.

Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of (50) FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1871. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

Fifty per cent of the scrip of 1864 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY

will be paid at the office of

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

No. 10 Wall-st.,

upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

H. R. LOW,

Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Feb. 17 to the morning of March 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. H. NEWMAN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

W. H. NEWMAN,

SETH B. FRENCH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, } General
JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, } Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. A. LAWRENCE,

JAMES M. OAKLEY,

JAMES A. FLEURY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1871.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House, handsomely-furnished apartments, with board, private table if desired, at No. 16 5th-av.; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 53 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the other as first-class laundress; understands fluting, linens, and fineries; no objection to a short distance in the country; unexceptionable references. Call at No. 637 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-recommended, neat and tidy young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or as seamstress alone; can cut, fit and operate; speaks French; good City reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking; can bone and lard; make all kinds of soups; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; assist in washing; she is a very good cook; understands meats, game, pastry; good baker, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, well recommended, a situation as seamstress; can operate on Grover's and Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and make boys' dresses, and would assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; no objection to the country; the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 210 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A position as housekeeper, nurse or companion to an invalid lady; can take entire charge of any household affairs; satisfactory references. Address Miss C. G. H., No. 134 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, LATELY landed, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; would do house-work in a family of three persons; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 422 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a competent trustworthy girl; understands fluting, &c.; will furnish long and excellent testimonials. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A sober, neat, industrious and efficient woman; understands French cooking; will furnish best City references. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and wife, to take charge of buildings or offices; the best City reference. Call or address. No. 529 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; has good City references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 333 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO WRITE business letters one or two hours per day for some dry goods, jewelry, book, carpet, or fancy store, taking part payment in goods; would also give private lessons in English and Mathematics. Address M. M. M., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., will be found excellent situations ready for all good servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. N. B.—Girls sent for at their residences.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT Protestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid and assist in washing, or chamber-work and waiting, in a private boarding-house; best City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as competent waitress; can take place of a man in waiting; none but the best of families need apply. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 46 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; good City reference from present employers. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 227 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st., top floor.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD HAND, DEsires a situation as copyist. Address WILLIAM MEIKLEHEM, Metropolitan Gas Company, Broadway and 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married: no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, green-houses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetable garden, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; understands his business in all its branches; none but first-class place need apply; Englishman; married; one child, 12 years. Address, by March 1, JOSEPH NEWTON, Norwich, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARried man as gardener; also understands the management of all kinds of cattle; not afraid of work; his wife is a good cook and baker. Address D. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st., between 4th and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Apply at No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable Protestant married man; City or country; can come well recommended. Address S. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; has best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address J. W., No. 209 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER and gardener by an Englishman; married, without incumbrance; understands his trade in every respect; good references given. Address J. V. S., West Farms, Westchester County.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR GROWING children, a middle-aged woman and a Protestant; she must thoroughly understand her duties, have satisfactory City references, and be willing to make herself useful. Address, in own handwriting, NURSE, Box No. 3,784 General Post-office.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A SOUND AND progressive New-York company will make arrangements with a first-class, experienced agent for the Metropolitan district. Address M. B., Post-office Box No. 3,929.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman for general house-work; wages $20 per month. Apply, with references, at St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th-st., by 6th-av. cars.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK; CITY reference required. Apply at No. 8 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS:

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEB. 17,

MONEY.

SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.

SATURDAY NIGHT, fourth time—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

ON MONDAY, FEB. 20,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,

Dance's elegant Comedietta,

A MORNING CALL,

followed by Morton's Comedy, (first time this season,) entitled

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21,

HOME and BLUE DEVILS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22—THE HEIR AT LAW.

THURSDAY, FEB. 23—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FRIDAY, FEB. 24—MONEY.

In consequence of the disappointment to many on Tuesday, the 14th, by reason of the severe storm, due notice will be given of the repetition of Robertson's Military Drama,

OURS.

In preparation, Robertson's last Comedy,

BIRTH.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 18,

MONEY.

Doors open at 1 P. M.; to begin at 1½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871.

For the benefit of The Samaritan Home.

Tickets, $2. Boxes, (holding four,) $10. Can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1871.

GRAND

MEMORIAL CONCERT

in honor of the late

CARL ANSCHUETZ,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS WIDOW.

On which occasion the following eminent artists have generously volunteered their services:

Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP, Soprano.

Mme. DE LUSSAN, Soprano.

Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA, Mezzo-Soprano.

Mlle. ADELAIDA MANZOCCHI, Pianiste.

Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor. Mr. C. FRITSCH, Tenor.

Mr. ALVES, Tenor. Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Baritone.

Mr. JOS. WEINLICH, Basso.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.

Mr. J. POZNANSKY, Violinist.

Mr. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist.

Mr. S. P. WARREN, Organist.

Mr. H. HARRY, by permission of Mr. J. Grau.

Messrs. CHAS. FRADEL & SCHREINER, Conductors.

Admission tickets......................................$1

Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Can be had at the box-office at Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Jordens & Martens', No. 932 Broadway.

The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway & Sons.

The Silver Tongue Organ from the manufactory of Needham & Son.

Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

Miss MARIE KREBS' sixth Piano-forte Recital takes place SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1871, at 2 P. M., when she will be kindly assisted by

Miss HENRIETTE BEEBE, the favorite Soprano.

Signor A. RANDOLFI, the distinguished Baritone.

S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.

Mr. L. DACHAU.

Tickets, $1 50. Family tickets, (admitting three,) $3; to be had at the usual places.

GALA MATINEE, FEB. 18.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

SATURDAY, 3 o'clock, only appearance this season of the following distinguished combination:

Miss RIDGWAY,	Mr. THATCHER,
Mr. HILL,	Mr. AIKIN,
Mr. BECKETT,	Mr. MORA.

With GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band.

Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock. For sale at Schirmer's, Ditson's, Pond's, and W. J. Pattison's, under the Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL FOR THE FOURTH CONCERT,

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, AT 2½ P. M.,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GEO. T. STRONG, President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS CHOIR.—THE DIRECTOR proposes to enlarge the chorus to fifty voices, superlative educational advantages offered to volunteers. Circulars at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,

FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following departments:

Harvard College—The University Lectures—Divinity School—Law School—Medical School—Dental School—Lawrence Scientific School—School of Mining and Practical Geology—Bussey Institution, (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture,)—Botanic Garden—Astronomical Observatory—Museum of Comparative Zoology—Peabody Museum of Archæology—Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on Sept. 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin on June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin Sept. 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–'71, of which twenty begin in the week Feb. 13—19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults, (men or women.) A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL—Has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the School. The second half of the year begins Feb. 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—Two little girls will be received in the family of an American teacher, to be educated with her niece. They will be carefully instructed in English, French, German, music and drawing; location in the upper part of the City; unexceptionable references; terms moderate. Address SCHOOL, Station F.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, specialties, book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, language; 24 writing lessons, $2 50; private rooms, day and evening, ladies' department.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

FOR SALE—A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DElightfully situated in Connecticut. Full particulars by calling on No. 128 East 27th-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen, a competent teacher of French, to give three or four lessons a week. Address, giving terms, M. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until 12 o'clock M. Tuesday, March 21, 1871, for dredging for the United States in the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., fifty thousand cubic yards, more or less, of material consisting of blue clay, gravel and mud; the material must be carried about three-quarters of a mile to the place of deposit.

Bids will be received at so much per cubic yard, excavated and deposited; the United States reserving the right to reject all that may be deemed disadvantageous.

Charts can be seen, and forms and all information obtained at this office.

Work must be commenced with two dredges on or before April 20, 1871. JOHN M. WILSON,

Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.............................J. E. HAYES

Acting Manager...............................J. H. SELWYN

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

R I C H E L I E U

OF THE PERIOD.

G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA. SARATOGA every night for the present, all novelties being postponed. Characters in this BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY by Misses Fanny Davenport, Morant, Morris, Gilbert, Dietz, Messrs. James Lewis, Harkins, Davidge, Parkes, De Vere, Mattison and others.

SARATOGA.

*** TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE next Saturday.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

Near 6th-av.

W. M. HOLLAND..........................Lessee and Manager

Engagement of

MR. EDWIN FORREST.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday,

KING LEAR.

EDGAR..................................Mr. BARTON HILL

(by kind permission of Mrs. Drew, Philadelphia.)

SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING,

THE ELFIN STAR.

Miss EFFIE JOHNS.....as.............................FANCHON

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 17,

positively the last night of

EDWIN FORREST AS KING LEAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE BLACK CROOK REMODELED.

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW DEMON BALLET,

COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

THE GREAT MAJILTONS,

THE SIEGRIST MIDGETS,

THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,

AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES APPEAR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION,

Production of the superb burlesque, entitled

LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Preceded by the favorite drama,

NORAH CREINA,

produced with new scenery, costumes and effects.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE

TODAY AT 2 P. M.

COLEMAN CHILDREN.

In Comedietta, Farce and Vaudeville.

UNION LEAGUE HALL.

26th-st. and Madison-av.

WEHLI'S

PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.

Admission, one dollar. No reserved seats.

Tickets for sale at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and

at Albert Weber's, corner 5th-av. and West 16th-st.

GRAND CONCERT.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

23d-st., corner of 4th-av.,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 8 O'CLOCK.

The following distinguished artists will appear:

Mme. ANNA BISHOP,	Miss STERLING,
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON,	Mr. AL. LAURENCE,
Mr. JAS. M. WEHLI,	Mr. WM. DRESSLER,
Mr. S. P. WARREN,	Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.

THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,

Who will give choruses from the Messiah and Creation.

Tickets to all parts of the house, $1. For sale at the music-stores, and at the door on the evening.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS at the Somerville Gallery remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 8 P. M.

LECTURES.

ROME.

REV. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will lecture on

ROME AND THE CATACOMBS,

At ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.,

On FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 8 P. M.

The lecture will be profusely illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs, each view covering 400 square feet.

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at American Tract Society, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

THE LECTURES ON THE ORIGIN of Christianity, in Steinway Hall, by Rev. Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, will be opened with his historical picture of

JESUS OF NAZARETH,

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, to be followed by *The Apostles*, WEDNESDAY EVENING next, and *Paul* SATURDAY following. Tickets, 50 cents each, or $1 for the three lectures, at the door. Doors open at 7 P. M., to begin at 8 P. M.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—SATURDAY, the 18th inst., the lecture will be delivered by Prof. W. D. GUNNING, on *The Last Glacial Epoch in America*. Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows.

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

FEB. 9, 1871.

NORTH AND NORTH-EAST

TO THE

SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

AIR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD will be completed March 20, 1871, and extend from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., and with its connections form the shortest all-rail route from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Lynchburg, and Chattanooga to Meridian, Mobile, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Galveston, and all points in the South-west.

Arrangements are now being perfected with connecting roads, North and South, to run passengers' trains at the rate of 23 miles per hour, making the trip from New-York to New-Orleans in 62 hours. Two daily through passenger trains will be run each way, making close connections at Chattanooga for all points South and West. Only one change of cars between New-York and New-Orleans, and no change south of Lynchburg.

Through tickets for all points North and South will be on sale at the principal railroad ticket offices.

Connecting lines are requested to put tickets on sale via our line for all points that can be reached.

A dispatch through freight line will be organized, giving quick time and low rates for freight.

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities, North and South.

Claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.

For further information apply to

J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent; or

WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

CARNIVAL EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD

Issue excursion tickets, from New-York to Washington, D. C., and return, for $7 65 for the round trip, to those desirous of attending the carnival, to be held Feb. 20 and 21. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City; at principal stations, and at No. 944 Broadway, New-York.

F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALTER BRETT, with or without their business; has been running the past four years between Fishkill Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $50,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passenger business is excelled by none; economical in fuel; twenty-four state-rooms, newly furnished; eight years old; draft water about four and three-quarters feet; copper bottomed; engine thirty-eight inch cylinder, ten feet stroke. Also, the lease of her present wharf, foot Spring-st., having five years to run from 1st June next.

If not sold at private sale, will on THURSDAY, Feb. 16, be sold at auction, at 12 o'clock M., on board the boat, at her wharf, at Spring-st., where she may be seen previous to that time.

Reason for selling, senior partner wishes to retire from business. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscribers, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SIXTH WEEK.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO

of Mr.

EDWIN BOOTH

as

RICHELIEU.

EVERY EVENING, (Except Saturday,) and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT

as KING JAMES V., in

THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

In preparation

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE

in

HUNTED DOWN.

MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

THE UNRIVALED CORPS OF LEAPERS.

BAREBACK RIDING—Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND. MELVILLE AND INFANT SON.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

THE BEAUTIFUL TRAINED HORSES AND LILIPUTIAN PONIES.

THE CANINE COMEDIANS.

THIRD SEASON.

NEW-YORK GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY'S

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY,

AT STEINWAY HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, 1871.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, to be had at Schirmers, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on evening of concert.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY.

3d-av. and 6th-st.,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,

At 8 o'clock.

Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL NIGHTS.—Stadt Theatre TO-NIGHT. In consequence of the great success achieved at its first representation, ANNA LIESE—SEEBACH, ANNA LIESE; VENETA, PRINCESS HENRIETTA. TO-MORROW, JANE EYRE, (The Orphan of Lowood—Die Waise von Lowood.)

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Mr. TRENOR'S Afternoon and Evening Classes will give a Reception Dansante this SATURDAY, at 7 P. M. Former pupils and their friends can attend. Mr. TRENOR will form new classes all this month.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 175 State-st., corner of Court-st.

New classes are now forming. Send for a circular—the Dancers' Assistant, "revised edition," now ready: inclose 25c. for a copy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

M. TRENOR will form new classes all this month. Classes meet TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 4 and 8 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS H. HOLMES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD ATWOOD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock, M.

GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Theodore H. Vetterlein and Bernhard T. Vetterlein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,

Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 14th February, 1871.

f17-1aw3wF GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,374.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John R. Baxter and Henry Henderson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of February, A. D. 1871.

JAMES C. GODFREY, Assignee,

f3-1aw3wF* No. 65 Front-st., New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1870.

WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,

WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,

JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,

o14-1aw6mF Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 58 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1870.

JAMES N. POTTER, } Executors.
au18-1aw6mF* EDWARD R. JONES, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. McKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.

BERNARD McFEELY, } Executors.
BERNARD McCLOSKEY, }

s23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 62 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.

HUGH CASSIDY, } Executors.
s23-1aw6mF* GEORGE H. PECK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, } Executors, &c.
WILLIAM PEET, }

d2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.

GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.

d30-1aw6mF*

STATE AND CITY TAXATION.

Report of Commissioners Wells, Dodge, and Cuyler.

New-York Compared With Other States and Europe—Our Industries Paralyzed by a False System of Taxation—Shameless Evasion of Personal Taxes—Unblushing Perjury of Millionaires—Two Codes Suggested.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The report of Messrs. DAVID A. WELLS, EDWIN DODGE, and GEO. W. CUYLER, on State and municipal taxation, was sent to the Legislature today by the Governor. The following are the leading features of the report:

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF TAXATION.

The United States, before 1861, never raised more than $75,000,000 by taxation. They have since raised more than $550,000,000 in a year. The State taxes of New-York were, in 1861, $20,400,000; in 1870, $50,300,000. In that time the population had increased only 483,000. The State taxation is $11 55 per head. In Massachusetts it is $14 35. Ohio, $8 72. The Federal Government in 1870 raised $411,000,000; and at the New-York rate of local taxation, the whole country would have paid $850,000,000, or $21 83 per head—a far larger taxation than any modern nation has ever borne in time of peace. In many cities the local rate is still higher.

EVILS.

Mr. WELLS points out the radical evils of taxation:

1. When taxation is rendered excessive by unwise expenditure.
2. When through bad adjustment the tax is made oppressive.

The latter is by far the greatest evil.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE NEW-YORK SYSTEM.

In Great Britain, France, Belgium, Prussia and Holland there are no direct taxes on personal property; and in all of these countries special care is taken that the incidence of local taxation shall not increase the cost of production, especially of manufacturing, or of the commercial transactions involved in the movements of the finished products of industry to a market; but in New-York, in common with all the other States, except Pennsylvania, it has thus far been considered desirable rather than otherwise to impose upon the capital especially employed in manufacturing as large a proportion of the burden of local taxation as practicable. It is, therefore, evident that, to the extent of this difference in the incidence of taxation, the manufacturer in New-York must enter a foreign market at a disadvantage, for which there can be no direct compensation; while, as regards his own, or the home market, he has need of a corresponding measure of protection, either in the way of increased expenses of transportation or a rate of tariff, in order to hold his own against his more favored foreign competitor. How this condition of inequality operates as a bar to State and national progress conjointly may be practically shown by various examples. Let us suppose the projection of a new line of steam-ships to run between the City of New-York and Europe, in competition with existing lines, now controlled by foreign capitalists and registered under a foreign flag. If the nationality of the company is to be American, and its location New-York City, the State, City and County would have levied or have authorized the levying, during the past year, on the whole accessible capital or property of the company, in the form of vessels, wharfs, storehouses, machine-shops, offices, and floating capital, a tax of 2.27 per cent. Beyond this the National Government would have imposed an average tax, under the tariff, on all articles of foreign growth or importation used in the vessels of the line, of forty-eight per cent.; on the profits or dividends of the company, (if perchance there should be any,) an income tax; on all tickets for passage, a tax varying from fifty cents to $1 50; and until quite recently would have also taken two and one-half per cent. on all gross receipts from both passengers and freights. If, on the other hand, the *situs* of the company is made foreign, and its location fixed at Liverpool, the whole amount of local taxation to which the company would have been subjected would be merely an assessment to the extent of from ten to twenty-five per cent on the rental value of the premises occupied either as offices, store-houses or machine-shops. Beyond this the British Government would have levied in the year 1870 an income tax on the profit of the individual stockholders, or owners of four pence on the pound sterling, equivalent to one and two-thirds per cent., and omitting all other forms of direct taxation, would have allowed all articles subject to taxation either under the excise or tariff, such as distilled spirits, teas, sugars, coffee, wines and tobacco, which may be required for use on board the steamer in question, to be taken from bond free of duty. The difference in the return on the investment therefore, growing out of the difference merely in the fiscal systems recognized in the different locations specified, would be of itself sufficient to afford to the foreign capitalist a dividend on his stock nearly or quite equal to the ordinary rate of European interest on the capital employed, while to the American investor the disadvantage would have an expression at least twofold greater through an increase of expenses and a diminution of profit which can be traced directly to a system of taxation and currency, which has enhanced the price of everything that has entered into the steamer, from the laying of her keel to the coal that feeds her engines.

SYSTEMS OF OTHER STATES.

During the present year the Legislature of Pennsylvania has incorporated a transatlantic steam-ship company, having its American *situs* in Philadelphia, in which all the property of the company, stock and bonds included, is specifically exempted from all taxation. In Maine and Vermont, manufacturing establishments have been specially exempted from tax for a term of years.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

If we select another example, the manufacture of cotton in Great Britain and New-York respectively, we find that in the former country, the incidence of all local or other direct taxation extends only to the rental value of buildings used for the reception of machinery or the transaction of other details of the business of manufacturing, and does not in any way regard the value of the machinery which may be placed in such buildings, or the capital employed in its workings. On the other hand, in New-York in common with all the other States, except Pennsylvania, the incidence of local taxation falls upon everything connected with the business of cotton manufacture that is accessible, viz.: buildings, land, capital and machinery, and is, moreover, not unfrequently duplicated; the land, machinery and buildings being taxed to the company or corporation at the place where they are situated, and the stock to the stockholder at the place of his residence or domicil. In one instance, (and that not exceptional,) brought to the notice of the Commissioners, the aggregate of these local taxes, imposed on a particular corporation located in one of the New-England States, amounted, in 1868, to over four per cent. upon the whole capital invested, and in years previous the aggregate was reported as considerably in excess of this figure.

RELATIVE COST OF BUILDING MILLS.

But vicious as this system is, upon its face, its effects, contrasting our domestic with foreign systems of taxation, cannot be fully appreciated until we take into consideration the fact that capital required to build a cotton or woolen mill in the United States is about double the amount required in Great Britain or upon the Continent of Europe. Four per cent., therefore, on the capital of a cotton-mill in the United States represents eight per cent. in the same productive power in Great Britain, Belgium or Germany; a rate which is almost double the average rate of interest in the latter countries. If the neighboring States were to adopt the system of local taxation existing in Pennsylvania, or a more liberal one, and New-York were to adhere to her present system, manufacturing industry, to a very great extent, would either be obliged to abandon the State, or force a repeal of the existing laws.

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Mr. WELLS shows that the valuation of real estate, in this State, is always placed, illegally, far below its real value, but without any uniformity in the assessment. But the valuation of personal property is far more unequal, and often amounts to less than one-tenth of its real value, while in other cases it is exacted rigorously to its full amount. The practice of evading assessments on personal property is almost universal, and is facilitated by legal exemptions. Where, on the other hand, through the honesty of the tax-payer, the valuation is full, the tax becomes oppressive, and capital is driven from the State. A delegate in the Constitutional Convention, (Mr. PIERREPONT, of New-York,) stated that he could name in the State "thirty men whose aggregate wealth is $450,000,000, whose individual average wealth is $15,000,000," or over $25,000,000 in excess of its valuation for said year of all the personal property of the entire State. In the City of Brooklyn the aggregate valuation of all the property for the current year is $201,249,559; but of this $183,689,579 represent real estate, and only $17,559,980 personal property. And it is to be further noted that of this seventeen millions valuation of personal property in this great city, $7,956,820 are assessed against corporations, banks, ferries, gas companies, &c., leaving only $9,603,160 against individuals, an amount which probably does not equal the aggregate personal property of two of its citizens. He gives numerous other instances.

EVADING TAXATION—HARD SWEARING.

A report transmitted to the Legislature January, 1864, by THEODORE C. PETERS, at that time one of the State Assessors, gives the following opinion as the result of much investigation: "Of the taxable property of the State, not one-fifth of the personal property is now reached; while the real estate is assessed upon eleven twentieths of its value, personal is on less than four-twentieths." A further conclusion arrived at in this report was, "that the value of personal property in the State fully equals most of the real estate," and that the two classes in 1862 had each an approximate aggregate value of $2,169,365,000, or a total of $4,338,731,000. In one of the cities of New-York an individual of prominence and standing in the community was assessed, some ten years since, for personal property to the extent of $20,000. The first year of such assessment he swore down the valuation to $15,000, and continued thereafter to reduce this amount annually, under oath, by the sum of $1,000, until the year 1869, when he acknowledged personal property to the extent of only $1,000. That year he died, and, as the narrator expressed it, "passed to a tribunal where oaths could be inquired into." On the settlement of the estate during the succeeding year, the amount of personal property returned by the Surrogate for division among the heirs, was in excess of $150,000. In one of the cities of this State the Assessors frankly informed the Commissioners that they had tried the plan of assessing wealthy citizens at an approximately full valuation for personal property, and, finding the result uniformly one of detriment to the city, had desisted, and now taxed such persons for a uniform moderate amount, without regard to any valuation. Experience had shown that a tax on full valuation was never paid by such citizens but once, for before a new assessment they had sold their property and changed their residence to some other State or town, where the valuation rate was different. One instance in particular was referred to, where an assessment was recently made for $[illegible]000,000 personal property. The individual in question swore down the valuation to $1,900,000, paid taxes on that to the extent of four per cent., and left the country. Another expedient for evading taxes on personal property brought to the notice of the Commissioners is worthy of notice for its ingenuity. A firm engaged in manufacturing, with a capital of between two and three hundred thousand dollars, found the rate of taxation to which the same was subjected too onerous and too destructive of profit to be endured. The establishment was therefore closed up and sold out under a legal process and bought in by the original owners and reorganized on a nominal capital of $50,000, on which capital it is today valued and assessed. The same thing in principle is reported by many other firms and corporations, who, with the extension of their business and an increase in its value, never increase their original nominal capital, and return such only as the basis of assessment, while their true capital as represented by assets and good-will is really ratable at a much larger figure.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The Commissioners recommend:

First—That real estate shall be assessed at its full value. This method has been tried in Philadelphia, and works well.

Second—That the attempt to levy a general tax upon personal property shall be abandoned. If not, the law must be made far more stringent and severe than it has ever yet been. But no system yet devised short of torture will be effective.

Third—That the exemption of indebtedness from taxation must be abandoned, as a condition of success, in any system of taxing personal property.

Fourth—The Commission would abandon the multiplication of oaths, as security for healthful assessments.

Fifth—That the taxation of mortgages upon landed property must be given up as impracticable and injurious, because it prevents the loaning of money on the best of all securities, and drives capital from the State.

DIFFICULTY OF TAXING CERTAIN PROPERTY.

The Commissioners show, at great length, the legal difficulties which make it impossible to levy taxation upon some of the most important classes of personal property, such as imported goods in original packages, national bonds, deposits in savings-banks, personal property of citizens actually situated in other States, property in transit, negotiable instruments and claims, and property held in trust. They show that while two States cannot tax the same property, this State has no power to exempt the property of its citizens in other States from its fair share of the cost of protection there. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that a State cannot tax mortgage bonds of a railroad which lies partly in another State, but must confine its taxation exclusively to the property which lies entirely within its own limits. All such bonds of railroads, or other corporations which own property in more than one State, are therefore entirely exempt from local taxation, inasmuch as the mortgage bond covers and binds the whole property.

OUTLINES OF CODES SUGGESTED.

The Commissioners close their report by offering two outline codes, intended to carry out—the one fully, and the other only in part—the principles established by their investigations. The principal aim of these codes is to limit taxation upon personal property to the capital, shares and profits of the corporations doing a local business wholly within the State, and not affected, like railroads, life insurance companies, and manufacturing companies, by competition from beyond its jurisdiction; and making all other personal property entirely free.

First Code.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That hereafter the franchise capital, stock, and the real and personal property of any corporation or association, organized under the laws of this State, as a trust company, plank-road company, turnpike company, savings bank, gas company, ferry company, fire or marine insurance company, or of any corporation authorized to receive deposits or loan money or discount notes or bills, or of any bank organized under the Banking act of this State, or under the National Banking act and located in this State, and the shares of said banks, and the ownership of said shares, and all foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, and the capital in business and property of said foreign insurance companies within this State, shall be assessed and taxed according to the existing laws of this State, and according to such laws as may hereafter be enacted.

SEC. 2. Every person or firm as principal or agent, unincorporated under the Banking act of this State or under the National Banking act, doing a banking business within this State, receiving deposits and paying drafts or checks at sight, and buying or discounting notes or bills, shall be subject to assessment and taxation in the town or ward where the business is conducted, on the amount of capital employed, but not, for a sum less than one-fourth the average amount of deposits during the previous year, subject to sight drafts or checks upon the owners or managers of said banking business.

SEC. 3. No personal property, after the passage of this act, except personal property designated in the first and second sections of this act, shall be subject to assessment and taxation in this State.

SEC. 4. All real estate, other than real estate described in section 1 of this act, subject to assessment and taxation according to the present laws of this State, shall hereafter be as follows: All assessed lands shall be assessed exclusive of buildings, and entered in the third column of the books of the assessors, at one-half of their just value, and all buildings on said lands shall be assessed at their full first value, and entered in the books of the assessors also, in the third column, for the purpose of taxation.

Second Code.

The second code differs from this chiefly in the following provisions:

SEC. 7. Every person, corporation or firm (other than the corporations, associations and persons or firms subject to taxation according to sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act, [these are the same named in the first code,] occupants as owners or as tenants, and not as lodgers or boarders, of any building or part of building subject to taxation as real estate, according to the laws of this State, shall be assessed as occupiers, on the first Monday in September in each year, in the City of New-York, and on the first Monday in June in the other portions of the State, for the purpose of taxation, in the town or ward where the building may be situate, a sum equal to three times the appraised fair and just rent or annual rental value thereof; and the sum thus assessed shall be placed in the fourth column of the books of the Assessors, and shall be added up with the personal valuations for the purposes of taxation. In estimating the annual rent of any building or part of a building, the actual and bona fide rent thereof, if the said rent be a fair and equitable one, and proportionate to the value of the property, shall be the basis of the assessment, but if otherwise, then the assessment may be made on the basis of the interest of the actual value of the building occupied; and where the occupier is the owner of the property, the assessors shall estimate the annual rent of the building, or part of a building, at a sum which it would be worth annually, or ought to obtain, on an occupancy of five years, or on the basis of the interest of the actual value of said building, and the building shall be deemed to include the land on which the building is constructed, and so much of the unbuilt portion of the lot as is usually used and occupied for convenient access to and occupancy of the building, but not to exceed one acre of land adjacent or contiguous to one building.

SEC. 8. The Assessors shall place in the first column of the assessment roll, the names of the taxable occupiers, the number of the building, or the numbers of the room or rooms occupied, and the purpose for which the premises are used, if known, or reported by the occupant; or they may give any other description of the building, or of the occupants, that they may consider will promote the due execution of this law. A separate assessment shall be made against the person, persons or firms occupying each building, or any part thereof.

SEC. 9. No person shall be assessed as an occupant of a building, or part of a building, unless he shall own property, or unless he has in his possession and under his control property, as an occupier of a building, or part of a building, subject to execution, according to the laws of this State. Nor shall any person be deemed to be an occupier of a building or part of a building, who is employed as a servant to guard a vacant or unoccupied house or building not containing furniture, merchandise, goods or chattels, except such as may be necessary for his immediate wants as an employe.

SEC. 10. All the laws of this State for the enforcement and collection of any personal tax shall be applicable in the enforcement and collection of any tax assessed under this act against any person as the occupier of a building or a part of a building; and that the amount assessed to an occupier, according to this act, shall be deemed to be a personal assessment or valuation, and shall hereafter be included in the personal valuation in the levy of all taxes upon real and personal property.

Personating an Assistant Alderman—Mr. Odell's Badge of Office.

JOHN FLOOD, who was arrested two days since by Warden STACOM, of the City Prison, for personating Assistant Alderman HULET ODELL, and endeavoring to see a man named BROWN confined in the prison, was brought before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for trial, Judge DOWLING presiding. Mr. HARDY, of the Board of Aldermen, appeared in his behalf, and said: The man BROWN, or some friend, had sent to Mr. ODELL stating that he was incarcerated, and desired to see him. ODELL might or might not have known BROWN. As he, however, could not see BROWN, having some business at Albany, he handed his badge to the defendant, who is in his employ, and told him to go to KELLOGG for a permit to enter the Tombs. FLOOD stated that he called upon the latter gentleman, but it was too late in the day to obtain a pass, and he determined to make application at the prison.

The Judge said to the Warden: "Is it conceded as a right to Aldermen of the City to enter the prison when they choose, or is it allowed as a matter of custom and courtesy?"

Mr. STACOM replied: "Aldermen have no right to enter the prison, but it has always been customary to let them in whenever they wish; it is, of course, more as a matter of courtesy than right, and is not prescribed in the prison rules."

Mr. HARDY continued: "He, the defendant, asserts that it was not on the representation of ODELL that he based his claim to enter the prison. FLOOD said he came from ODELL, and on the latter's behalf I maintain that he has committed no misdemeanor. He did not attempt to exercise the functions of a member of the Common Council. He represented ODELL, and said so."

"How did he obtain possession of the badge?" asked Mr. STACOM.

"Exactly," said the Judge. "I think he can be held for being in possession of the City's property. It requires some explanation more than has been adduced."

Counsel said: "Mr. ODELL loaned it to him for the purpose he has stated. Mr. ODELL is not here. He has business at Albany. He desires to take the responsibility of this matter on himself."

"Well," said the Judge, "if he will answer to the community and explain his authority for loaning his badge to parties all over the place I cannot convict the defendant. This same badge was once found at a prize-fight. FLOOD, you can go, but look out next time that you come on your own badge."

The defendant left the Court with his friends.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Alleged Perjury—The Result of a $400,000 Real Estate Speculation in Jersey.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the trial of BENJAMIN W. KING, on an old indictment for perjury, alleged to have been committed in Hoboken in 1869, was commenced. The case has been already before the Courts, and the importance attached to it arises more from the interests involved, (the ownership of 2,000 acres of land,) than from the moral obliquity of the alleged crime. The State was represented by Messrs. Garretson, Prosecutor of the Pleas, Dixon, Clode and Woodruff, of Paterson, and the defense by Messrs. Winfield and Ransom of Jersey City, Boyd of Hoboken, and Putney and Holcomb of New-York. After a jury, with some difficulty, had been drawn and impaneled, Mr. GARRETSON opened in behalf of the prosecution. According to his statement, the defendant, BENJAMIN W. KING, in May, 1868, contracted with a large real estate owner, named ELISHA RUCKMAN, for the purchase of 2,000 acres of land, located partly in Bergen County, New-Jersey, and partly in Rockland County, New-York. The purchase was consummated for $275 per acre, to be paid, $100 upon the execution of the contract, $19,900 on the 1st of June, 1868, $80,000 upon the 1st of July next following, when the deed should be given, and a mortgage for the balance of the purchase money, amounting to $450,000, signed. When the contract was executed Mr. KING paid the $100. When the second payment ($19,900) became due, Mr. KING asked Mr. RUCKMAN to extend the time fifteen days, which the latter refused, with the suggestion that on the day named in the contract he would be at home to receive the money. The Prosecutor maintained that KING failed to appear, or pay the installment. In the meantime the contract had been filed in the Bergen County Clerk's office, and consequently comprised RUCKMAN's continued title to his property. The contract, being nullified by KING's neglect to make his second payment, RUCKMAN filed a bill in chancery to confirm his continued ownership of the land, owing to a breach of contract on the part of KING. A copy was served on Mr. KING, who, it is charged, in his answer before J. HARVEY LYONS, of Hoboken, Master in Chancery, swore that, when he applied to Mr. RUCKMAN for an extension of the time of payment, it was understood and agreed that the time requested should be granted, and that the payment was to be made at the office of CHARLES H. VOORHEES, of Jersey City, and not, as stated in the bill, at the house of complainant. Mr. GARRETSON concluded by saying that the foregoing statement was the substance of Mr. KING's defense in the chancery suit, and is false, in consequence of which the indictment now being tried was found. The case is likely to last two more days.

The Ice Harvest Completed—Amount of this Commodity Gathered—Prospect of Low Prices.

The ice harvest of the season of 1871 is now completed, and a greater quantity and as good a quality of the article has been housed as has ever been known. From the West and the East come the most encouraging reports, and the storehouses in all quarters are said to be supplied with an excellent stock. Along the Kennebec River, in Maine, are the following supplies: At Hallowel, 80,000 tons; Farmingdale, 30,000; Pittston, 90,000; Dresden, 140,000; Gardiner, 40,000; Richmond, 60,000; Bath, 20,000; Boothbay, 40,000; elsewhere, 160,000. Total, 660,000 tons. All of these but two are full, and they will be filled today. The following is a correct statement of the amount of ice harvested at the various storehouses: At Rockland Lake, 80,000 tons; Marlboro, 20,000; New-Paltz, 15,000; Clearwater, 15,000; Staatsburgh, (nearly full,) 25,000; Esopus, 45,000; Rondout Creek, 7,000; Rhinebeck, 16,000; Flatbush, 55,000; Upper Flatbush, 7,000; Eavesport, 18,000; Turkey Point, 30,000; Cattskill Point, 30,000; Cattskill Creek, 5,000; Hamburg, 21,000; Athens, 14,000; Coxsackie, 35,000; New-Baltimore, 26,000; Coeymans, 35,000; Rogers Island, 30,000; High Hook, 18,000; Washington Point, 45,000; Flatbush, 20,000; Upper Flatbush, 5,000; Kingston Point, 20,000; Rondout Creek, 35,000; Esopus, 60,000; Germantown, 60,000; also at Barrytown, Mulford & Brother, 75,000; Howland & Son, Athens, 10,000; Wolfer & Co., Coxsackie, 15,000; Barrytown, 50,000, others, 40,000. Total, 1,017,000 tons. The other near-by supplies will not exceed 100,000 tons. All of this is of a superior quality, and it is probable that prices will be very low.

Connecticut Politics—Republican Congressional Convention at Bridgeport.

Mr. GEORGE COFFIN, of Salisbury, Conn., was nominated for Congressman by the Republican Convention which met at Bridgeport yesterday. Mr. COFFIN is about fifty years of age, a native of Salisbury, and is widely known as an extensive and successful iron manufacturer. He received a majority of the votes cast at the first ballot, and was thereupon chosen by acclamation. A large number of delegates from Fairfield and Litchfield Counties were present, and the action of the Convention was harmonious in the extreme, and the announcement of the result is received with general satisfaction.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The action for damages instituted some months since in the United States District Court by AMBROSIA RALLI, Captain of the Italian bark *La Figlio Mario*, against the steam-ship *Russia*, for sinking her in the harbor of New-York, was finally disposed of yesterday. The Court had previously declared in favor of the libelant, and in the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to ascertain the amount of injury sustained, it was estimated at $150,000. The Court affirmed the decision of the referee.

JAMES MCGUIRE, a laborer, aged thirty-two, residing at No. 374 Greenwich-street; JAS. SMITH, also a laborer, aged twenty-eight, of No. 80 Beach-street, and WM. LAURNIN, aged twenty-seven, of No. 26 Clark-street, were arrested, yesterday, by Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, for a burglary committed in the storehouse of JEROME & WEEKS, at Nos. 77 and 79 Beach-street, on the night of Nov. 29, 1870. When the three prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, both SMITH and MCGUIRE were fully committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail. LAURNIN, the other prisoner, was discharged, as the detective had been unable to secure sufficient evidence to warrant his detention.

The Thos. Foulke School Association met last evening in the Astor House, Mr. T. F. GIBBONS President, G. W. WYCKOFF Vice-President, THOS. E. CODY and JAS. E. COTTINGHAM Recording and Financial Secretaries, and JOHN S. SCULLY Treasurer. Eight additional members were received, making a total of fifty now in the Association. The President and Treasurer were appointed a Committee to secure a permanent place of meeting, and it was decided to meet regularly on the first Friday of every month hereafter.

The annual reception of the Manhattan Commandery No. 31, Knight Templars, was held last evening at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway. The members of this Society appeared in their handsome uniforms, and the walls were decorated with insignia of the order. The attendance was very large, and the ladies wore very elegant toilets. The Committees of reception and floor managers were indefatigable in their exertions to promote the convenience and happiness of the assemblage.

United States District-Attorney DAVIS yesterday commenced suits against the Shoe and Leather Bank and the Central National Bank to recover $11,000 from each for returning dividends on which there were large and improper deductions. The proceedings are instituted under the 120th section of the Internal Revenue law, and will develop some points of general interest.

A kerosene lamp fell, last night, on the first floor of No. 117 Leonard-street, occupied by T. B. ENGLEHART as a hair factory. Damage slight. Another kerosene lamp exploded in the shanty in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, occupied by CHARLES THOMPSON, when a damage of $600 was occasioned by the flames.

It is said that arrangements have been made with VAN EETEN and his creditors in the North, by which the suits against him in New-Orleans are to be discontinued, and the diamonds and jewelry seized by the Police, at that place, in VAN EETEN's possession have already been forwarded to New-York.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ADAMS gives an illustrated photograph lecture on "Rome and the Catacombs," at Association Hall, to-night. The lecture will be profusely illustrated by splendidly-illuminated photographs, each view covering 400 square feet.

Yesterday afternoon a stone weighing about 150 pounds was thrown from a sewer-blast in First-avenue, near Seventy-second-street, upon and through the roof of the house of Mrs. MARY ANN MCCANN, and fell upon the bed upon which Mrs. MCCANN lay sick, crushing it and seriously injuring her.

The famous case of MILLIAN *vs.* Capt. GRAHAM, in which jurors were "befogged," recently, will be up before the General Term on Saturday morning. The arguments promise to be spicy, and it is probable that a large assemblage will be gathered. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appears for the defense.

At midnight a fire broke out in the basement of No. 6 Park-place, occupied by B. T. HERTZHEIM as a lunch-room, who sustained a loss of $1,000. The first floor is occupied by WM. G. NERMILYE, dealer in rubber goods; loss $1,000. The damage to building is estimated at $500. Origin unknown.

At a meeting of the members of the Trinity College Alumni held last evening at Cornwall's Classical Institute, No. 1,267 Broadway, the President, Dr. CURTIS, in the chair, it was resolved to hold a reunion during the Easter recess.

Coroner YOUNG accepted $1,000 bail yesterday, for Mrs. JANE TYSON, who is accused of having feloniously assaulted Mrs. CATHARINE LAHNY, at No. 500 West Fifty-first-street, as the injuries are not of serious character. Mrs. TYSON keeps a news-stand and supports five young children.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, CHARLES RANTZ, of No. 187 Bowery, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of reusing old cigar boxes with intent to defraud the revenue.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of JOSEPH B. VARNUM, No. 160 East Twentieth-street, doing a damage of $1000 to furniture and building, but the loss is covered by policies of insurance of $10,000, each, in the Firemen's Fund and Metropolitan.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, over the body of ROBERT POOLE, aged nineteen, who was killed by a falling from the mast-head of the pilot-boat *Abraham Leggett*, thirty-five miles out at sea. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

HENRY JACOBS, of Lafayette Hall, No. 595 Broadway, was committed yesterday in the United States Courts, before Commissioner SHIELDS, for having in his possession 5,000 cigarettes which, it was alleged, were smuggled.

Mr. JOSEPH BAKER, of the firm of ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., has given $250 to the Female Orphan Asylum and $250 to the Home for Aged Women, in Concord, N. H., where he formerly resided.

The fifth of the University law lectures will be delivered on this (Friday) evening, at the University Chapel, by Prof. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, on the "Ethics of Legal Practice." Seats reserved for ladies.

Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, committed MOSES ABRAHAMS, charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A fire occurred last evening in the liquor-saloon of CHARLES VAUGHN, at No. 289 Rivington-street, when a damage of $200 was occasioned.

Yesterday the Board of Police dismissed from the Department Patrolman AUGUSTUS CONWAY, of the Twenty-second Precinct.

The Board of Supervisors held a short session yesterday, at which nothing but routine business was transacted.

BROOKLYN.

Progressive Division No. 10, Sons of Temperance, of Williamsburg, celebrated their seventh anniversary at their hall in Ninth-street, last Wednesday evening, by a social reunion of its members and many friends. The exercises consisted of addresses by P. G. W. Associates THOMPSON and CURTIS; singing by the choir and friends, after which all partook of a most bountiful banquet. Music having been provided, those who desired "tripped the light fantastic" a few hours. The Division has initiated over 560 members and lady visitors since its organization, and is now in a flourishing condition.

The "fiend of Williamsburg," who has been creating so much terror in the minds of the women of that section of the city, has been discovered. His motive was divulged by two young ladies, who are related to "the monster." The lovers of these girls, it is said, are clerks in dry-goods stores, and members of the Young Men's Dry Goods Early Closing Association. They were opposed to remaining behind the counters until the hour fixed upon by their employers, and they resorted to this measure to keep the women indoors at night. One of the young men assumed the shocking work of cutting young girls and women. "The names of the parties have not as yet been divulged," the above report from Brooklyn *naively* says.

LONG ISLAND.

Over two years ago a bill was passed authorizing the opening of New-York avenue, in the village of Huntington, and Commissioners were appointed to construct the road. After half a dozen injunctions had been served on the Commissioners and removed, they finally commenced work, and last Fall the avenue was opened. Within a few days petitions have been circulated asking the Legislature to undo the work of the Commissioners and repeal the bill, notwithstanding the money which was appropriated has been all spent and the entire matter closed up.

On Wednesday evening, during the sleighing carnival at Flushing, a horse attached to a sleigh in which two ladies and a gentleman were seated became unmanageable, and dashed the sleigh against the steps of LOWERRES' hotel, overturning it and throwing the occupants violently to the ground. Considerable excitement was caused for a time, as the street was nearly filled with sleighs. Fortunately none of the parties were injured, except slightly.

Hon. JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate of Queens County, has been retained by the friends of KELLY, one of the supposed murderers of NOSTRAND, to defend him at his trial in April. Mr. COVERT visited the prisoner in the County Jail yesterday, and advanced the opinion that notwithstanding the apparent strong evidence, and the purported confession of DIVINE, that KELLY is innocent and the victim of circumstances.

Petitions are being circulated, and have been extensively signed, both on Long Island and in New-York, praying Congress to appropriate $250,000 for the purpose of improving the entrance to Huntington harbor, and removing the rocks which now impede navigation there.

On Wednesday, WILLIAM GLEASON, employed in the paper mills at Locust Valley, was seriously injured by the machinery. He was removed to his residence in New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A large frame house, owned by WM. M. TWEED and LEONARD W. JEROME, in the township of Yonkers, and about two miles from the village, was totally destroyed by fire, yesterday forenoon. The building was occupied by PATRICK BRADY and THOMAS MOORE, contractors—the former keeping a number of boarders, consisting of his employes. The building is supposed to have been set on fire by a defective stove-pipe, which passed through the floor of a room. The loss on the building was $12,000—insured for $6,000. BRADY's loss, $2,000—not insured; MOORE's loss, $350—insured for $250.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday afternoon, a warrant was issued for the arrest of DENNIS FARRELL, an Ex-Justice of the Peace, and a former constable of Jersey City, on the grave charge of fraudulently personating a constable, battering in the door of the premises occupied by Mrs. MARY MCLOUGHLIN, and striking and abusing her. It seems that Mr. MCLOUGHLIN had a tenant, who recently departed, leaving behind some goods which the former notified him to remove, otherwise they would be held for the storage. It is alleged that FARRELL, armed with a process, demanded admission of Mrs. MCLOUGHLIN on Wednesday evening, which, in the absence of her husband, she refused, as he would not explain his business. It is further alleged that the accused then burst the door open, knocked Mrs. MCLOUGHLIN down and threatened her. Showing a constable's shield in token of his assumed authority, he carried away the property detained for storage. It is stated that FARRELL is not a constable, nor has a justice power to delegate a citizen to execute civil process.

On Tuesday evening, Justice MEYERS, of Jersey City, issued a writ of ejectment against Mrs. THOMPSON, for non-payment of rent to her landlord, J. MEIRES. The following afternoon Constable CLINE proceeded with a summary execution of the writ, and before many minutes Mrs. THOMPSON and her two little children, aged respectively eighteen months and six weeks, were shivering on the side-walk, in a pelting snow-storm, till a more kind-hearted man than the landlord provided for their immediate comfort.

A woman aged eighty years applied to the Overseer of the Poor, at Newark, to be sent to the Poorhouse. She had been receiving aid from the city, and her request was complied with. In such cases the property of the person sent to the Poorhouse goes to the city. As an officer was helping her to quit her premises she dropped a box, which flew open, and $80 50 rolled out. The money was taken by the officer and turned over to the city, under protest from the old lady, and she was removed to her new home.

The nuptials of SAMUEL ASHCROFT, aged sixty-nine, and Miss ANNIE WITTER, aged sixty-five, of Brooklyn, were solemnized at the residence of the veteran bridegroom, on Wayne-street, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, in the presence of a goodly number of approving minors and seniors of both sexes. This is Mr. ASHCROFT's third matrimonial venture.

The receipts of the united railroad companies of New-Jersey, from passengers, mails, expresses, &c., for the year 1870 were $7,260,240 78; expense of operating canals and roads during the same period, $4,549,185 50; balances, $2,711,955 18; interest, general expenses, taxes, sinking fund, &c., $1,486,488 30; profit and losses carried to surplus earnings, $1,224,566 88.

Rev. Mr. WHEELER, lately of Morrisania, N. Y., was installed pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Rahway, on Wednesday. Rev. Messrs. MILLER, SMYTH, GESSLER and PENDLETON officiated.

A woman with the small-pox applied for help at the office of the Overseer of the Poor, in Newark, yesterday, thus endangering the lives of other applicants present.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Lieut.-Commander George Dewey, detached from command of the *Narragansett*, is ordered to command the store-ship *Supply*; Commander R. W. Meades ordered to command the *Narragansett*; Passed Assistant Pay-master H. T. B. Harris ordered to the *Supply*; Boatswain J. K. Bartlett, detached from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and granted six months' leave; Boatswain John McCaffery, detached from New-York, and ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The market for American Securities opened firmer and closed easier. Stocks opened quiet and closed dull. The course of the market is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A.M.	1½ P.M.	4½ P.M.
Consols for money	92	92	92
Consols for account	92	92	92
United States 5-20s, 1862	91¼	91¼	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90⅝	90¾	90⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	89⅝	89¾	89⅝
United States 10-40s	87¾	87¾	87⅝
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	109½	109½	109½
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18⅜	18¼
Atlantic and Gt. West. Shares	29½	29⅜	29

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The amount of bullion in the vaults of the Bank of England has increased £102,000.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 16.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted at 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 7½d.@7⅝d., and closed at 7½d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7⅝d.@7⅞d., and closed at 7⅝d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea, nearly due from Mobile, have been made at 7½d. BREADSTUFFS easier; Western Flour, 28s. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, new, 35s. 6d. PROVISIONS—Pork easier at 101s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 16—4½ P. M.—Calcutta LINSEED active at 61s. 6d.@61s. 9d.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—Arrived Feb. 16—Bark *Sabine*, from Galveston, Jan. 2, with 2,551 bales of Cotton; ship *China*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 16, with 3,666 bales; bark *Eblana*, from Mobile, Jan. 7, with 1,678 bales; ship *Peerless*, from Savannah, Jan. 25, with 2,743 bales; ship *Elizabeth Yeo*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 12, with 2,512 bales; ship *Belgravia*, from New-Orleans, Jan. 14, with 3,928 bales; ship *John Sidney*, from Charleston, Jan. 21, with 3,192 bales; brig *Talisman*, from Mobile, Jan. 11, with 551 bales; ship *Nile*, from Savannah, Jan. 16, with 2,100 bales; schooner *Lucy H. Gibson*, from Mobile, between Dec. 31 and Jan. 7, with 1,240 bales; ship *Great Western*, from New-York, Jan. 24, with 1,640 bales. Total, 25,741 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Local trade only. WHEAT inquiry light; $1 36 bid, $1 37 asked, for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN dull and firm; car lots New, on track, 69c.@70c.; sales, 500 bushels in store at 72c., and two cars on the track at 70c. OATS dull; sales, 800 bushels Ohio at 56½c., in store. RYE nominally $1 10. BARLEY steady; two cars State sold at 85c. on the track; one car Canada at 90c. delivered. SEEDS firm; 701 bags medium Clover, $6 75; 50 bags Pea-vine, $7 50; 250 bushels Timothy, $6 20@$6 50. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES unchanged. CATTLE—Market dull and prices falling off; receipts, 378 cars, against 320 same day of last week; sales, 14 Kentucky Oxen, averaging 1,725 lbs., at $7; 83 Kentucky Steers, 1,415 lbs. and 1,405 lbs., $7@$7 12½; 263 Ohio Steers, 1,155 lbs. to 1,413 lbs., $5 62½@$7; 49 Indiana Steers, 1,233 lbs., $6 50; 131 Illinois Steers, 1,103 lbs. to 1,279 lbs., $6 25@$6 37½, and 14 Canada Steers, 1,046 lbs., $5. SHEEP—Market slow, but no change in prices; light supply of Canada stock; sales today were 65 Canada Sheep, 144 lbs., at $6 25; 1,091 Ohio Sheep, 77 lbs. to 96 lbs., at $4 60@$5 45; 144 Kentucky Sheep, 123 lbs., $6 25. HOGS—Market quiet and unchanged; receipts light; sales 64 head, 208 lbs., and 34 head, 170 lbs., at $8 25; 62 do., 178 lbs., $8 15; 85 do., 147 lbs., and 75 do., 167 lbs., at $8.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and easier. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 2 closed at $1 21¾@$1 22, cash; $1 22¾@$1 22¾, seller March; during the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN firm; No. 2, 50½c., cash; 50¾c., seller March; during the afternoon dull. OATS firm at 48¼c., cash, for No. 2. RYE quiet and steady at 90c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and lower at 75c. HIGHWINES unchanged. MESS PORK more active, and closed firm at $22, cash; $22 25, seller March. LARD steady at 12¾c., cash; 12¾c., seller March. Green SHOULDERS, 7¼c.@7¾c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 8c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $8 60. Live HOGS dull at $6 95@$7 45. CATTLE dull and lower at $3 75@$5 75. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm and in fair demand; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT firm and in fair demand at $1 36@$1 40. CORN in fair demand at full prices. RYE steady and in moderate demand at $1@$1 05. OATS advancing and in fair demand; No. 2 at 53c.@54c. BARLEY steady and in moderate demand. MESS PORK dull and drooping; forced sales at $22; asking, $22 25. LARD—Demand light, and holders firm at 12½c. for Head and Gut; 12¾c.@12¾c. for Steam and Kettle. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c. BACON dull and drooping: Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c. TOBACCO in fair demand at full prices: sales 380 hhds. Lugs at $7@$9 50; Leaf, $10 75@$16 25. WHISKY steady and in moderate demand at 89c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; Extra Winter, $5 80@$5 90; Double Extra Winter, $6@$6 25. WHEAT declining; strictly prime to choice Red, $1 50@$1 60. CORN steady; Mixed, on track across the river, 48c.@49c.; Yellow, 50c. OATS dull at 50c.@51c., on track across the river; No. 2 White, in elevator, 55c. BARLEY and RYE—Nothing done. WHISKY steady at 89c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING nominal. PORK lower; sales at $22 50. Bulk MEATS weak; loose bulk Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. BACON unchanged. LARD firm at 12¼c. for prime Steam. HOGS quiet at $7@$8. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 50. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 16.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50. CORN scarce and firm; sales, 2,600 bushels at 85c. OATS held at 60c.@62c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 80 for bolted, $1 70 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts $25; Shipstuffs $27@$28; Middlings $31@$33, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES 92¼c.@92½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80, and to Albany, $5 80 ₱ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—FLOUR in fair demand; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 30; North-western, Extra Family, $7@$7 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $6 75@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. WHEAT quiet and steady; Indiana Red, $1 60; Western, $1 58; Fancy Amber, $1 70; White Western, $1 85. RYE quiet; Western, $1@$1 03. CORN unchanged; Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 78c. OATS firm; State, 62c. WHISKY inactive; Western, iron, 90c.@94c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—WHEAT—market firm; sales 600 bushels No. 1, part Amber, Michigan and Indiana, at $1 65. RYE quiet, and firmly held at $1 15. CORN dull and weak; sales one car new Western Mixed at 83½c. BARLEY strong; sales one car No. 3 Two-rowed State at 85c.; 1,000 No. 2 Six-rowed, at Susquehanna Railroad, $1 10; and 100 bags Two-rowed, do. do., at 95c. OATS less firm, with good supply; opening sales, one car State at 63c. delivered.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—BAGGING heavy. HEMP and FLAX held at 24c.@25c. COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN in limited demand on orders, but in good request for local consumption. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 87c.@88c. TOBACCO active; sales 380 hhds., common to good Lugs, at $5 35@$6; low to medium Leaf, $6 25@$10.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—FLOUR firmer; Extra Spring, $5 50@$5 60. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 25; No. 2, $1 23. OATS—No. 2 scarce at 51½c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 56c. RYE—No. 1 nominally, 90c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Mess PORK weak at $21 50. Dressed HOGS firm at $8 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—None.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 16.—COTTON dull at 14c.; receipts, 2,605 bales; shipments, 3,510 bales. FLOUR steady at $6@$9 25. CORN active at 74c.@75c. OATS advancing; sales at 68c.@70c. LARD unchanged. PORK dull and nominal. BACON—Shoulders scarce; Sides, 11¾c.@12¼c. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear sides, 11¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—FLOUR scarce and firm; Superfine, $6 50; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $7 25. CORN firm; White, 75c. OATS, 70c. BRAN dull and lower; sales at $1 10. PORK easier; Mess, $23 75. HAY, BACON, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE quiet and unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121⅛; New-York sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 111.

TOLEDO, Feb. 16.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 38; No. 2, $1 34. CORN dull and lower; High Mixed, 57c.; Low Mixed, 55½c. OATS dull and lower; No. 1, 51½c.; No. 2, 50c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; net receipts, 7,246 bales; gross, 7,585 bales; exports, to Bremen, 2,562 bales; to Genoa, 2,769 bales; to Malaga, 520 bales; to Barcelona, 649 bales; sales, 9,100 bales; stock, 281,767 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,363 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,434 bales; to the Continent, 1,584 bales; coastwise, 1,194 bales; sales, 1,510 bales; stock, 102,134 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—COTTON steady; Good Ordinary, 12¼c.@12½c.; net receipts, 1,721 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,276 bales; coastwise, 492 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 62,008 bales.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 36½. CORN steady at 60c. OATS quiet at 53c. PETROLEUM—Crude nominal; no transactions; quoted at $5 15@$5 20; Refined dull at 23c.@23½c.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 972 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,526 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 84,918 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,514 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,378 bales; coastwise, 1,300 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 36,345 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm. Strained RESIN firm at $2. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, nominal.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; net receipts, 177 bales; gross, 1,870 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 6,500 bales.

NORFOLK, Feb. 16.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13½c.; net receipts, 1,823 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,463 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,460 bales.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 16.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 322 bales; sales, 120 bales; stock, 4,517 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 14½c.; gross receipts, 275 bales; sales, 385 bales; stock, 14,008 bales.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 16.—COTTON quiet, with light offerings; sales, 512 bales; receipts, 590 bales; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN held at 61c.@62c. HOGS, $8 60.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Anglia	Feb. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
Italy	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
FOR VERA CRUZ.			
City of Mexico	Feb. 17	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, Sisal and Mexico, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Washington*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for paid letters only on Pier No. 45 North River until 1:20 P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 16—*In steam-ship Periere, from Havre.*—Mrs. Bechet and 2 children, Mr. Devilliers, Mr. Gradt, Mr. Dears, Mr. Moisson, John Devitt, Mr. Lane, Mrs. Lecourt, Mr. Letinois, Mr. and Mrs. Jogerson and 3 children, Mr. Dimorides, Mr. Mantels.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Mrs. Maria Barre, N. M. Pecomtal, P. Grande, R. Alvarez, J. D. Davis, Gustav Scherer, Leon Goldsmith, P. Gaylord, J. H. Rauch, John Lucke, Herman Wellsmer, E. Kruger, C. Lange, Wm. Stevenson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:52 | Sun sets......5:37 | Moon rises..5:48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...6:23 | Gov. Island.7:12 | Hell Gate....8:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Columbia, Van Tice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Baker, Boston, J. W. Whitney; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. T. Ames.

Ships W. W. Foote, Entwistle, Baracoa, T. C. Entwistle; Themis, Hatfield, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Mikado, Ilbery, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Western Empire, Grozier, Moller, Chas. F. Colby; Warwick Castle, Freebody, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark Ilia, Litson, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brigs T. H. A. Pitt, Smith, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Eliza Thomson, Bates, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Emily Waters, Knuffin, Cardenas, Heney & Parker.

Schs. Mabel F. Staepler, Coffin, Havana, Brest, Son & Co.; Mary Farren, Brett, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Co.; W. W. Pharo, Collins, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Oliver Ames, Barball, Georgetown, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Missouri, Palmer, Havana Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Has had strong head winds and high seas from Jupiter Inlet to Hatteras. Feb. 12, lat. 27, lon. 79 56, passed schr. Sybil, of New-York, bound N.; 14th, lat. 34 25, lon. 76, passed bark John Griffin, bound N.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Daure, Havre Feb. 4, via Brest 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Whiting, Howes, Fernandina Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Feb. 11, via Hatteras Inlet 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Jan. 28, and Moville 31st, with mdse. and 80 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced S. S. E. and S. S. W. winds to lon. 34, and from thence strong westerly gales.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Feb. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 12, with naval stores to J. Lorillard. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales from Cape Lookout.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Low, Shanghai Oct. 27, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bros. Passed Anjier Nov. 30, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 2, and crossed the equator 23d, in lon. 32; has been N. of Hatteras since Feb. 8, with constant N. and N. E. winds and snow-storms; took a pilot off Barnegat Feb. 13; Dec. 12, lat. 21 07 S., lon. 70 52 E., passed ship Ringleader, from Manila, for Boston; 31st, lat. 34 48 S., lon. 22 17 E., exchanged signals with bark Two Brothers, from Muscat, for Boston; same time spoke ship Alcertina, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee; Dec. 29, Frederick Sanford, seaman, a native of Bronsy, Norway, died on board.

Ship Min, (of Glasgow,) Clark, Yokohama Nov. 10, with teas to G. B. Morewood & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 29; Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1; St. Helena 12th, and crossed the equator 22d, in lon. 21 23; Dec. 29, off Anjier, spoke ship Anglo-Saxon, from Shanghai, for New-York; had strong S. W. monsoons in the China seas, and light N. E. trades in the Atlantic; has been 10 ds. W. of Bermuda, with northerly winds and snow.

Ship Africa, (of Glasgow,) Poe, Calcutta Nov. 12 and Sands Head 13th, with mdse. to J. G. Wood. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 16, and crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 24 30. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Ship Gen. Butler, (of Bath, Me.,) Chase, Callao Oct. 24, via Hampton Roads, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Missouri, Bradburn, Glasgow Oct. 12, via Queenstown Dec. 31, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Lizzie Tredale, (of Liverpool,) Wilding, Shanghai Oct. 4, with teas to Heinnemann & Payson—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Touched at Anjier Nov. 6, and sailed 12th; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 23, St. Helena Jan. 6, and crossed the equator 10th, in lon. 34; had strong monsoons in the China Seas; had a typhoon in the China Sea, during which lost foreyard and split sails.

Bark Princesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Virdar, St. Croix Jan. 23, via Salt Cay 16 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to Roche Bros. & Coffee. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off Absecom Feb. 14, and was obliged to haul off on account of the severe snow-storm, and was driven S. of Cape Henlopen; left in port at St. Croix brigs Gipsey and Katie for New-York, waiting cargo.

Bark Union, Paine, Shanghai Sept. 23, with tea to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to E. R. Secomb. Passed Anjier Nov. 12; Cape of Good Hope Dec. 24; St. Helena Jan. 6, and crossed the equator 21st, in lon. 35; had strong S. W. monsoons in the China Sea for 15 ds., and light trade winds in the Atlantic; has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda, with northerly winds and snow.

Bark Peter C. Warwick, (of Cardiff,) Kline, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs—vessel to Pendergast Bros. Crossed the equator Jan. 22, in lon. 37 30, and has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales; was up to the Highlands on the 14th inst., and had to haul off on account of the snow-storm.

Bark Woodland, (of St. John, N. B.,) Titus, Montevideo Oct. 9, via St. Thomas, 18 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to Henry & Parker. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales; was off Sandy Hook Feb. 14, and had to haul off on account of the snow-storm, and was driven S. of Cape May; has had a pilot on board 6 ds.

Bark Magna Charta, (of Halifax,) Nelson, Marseilles Dec. 13, with mdse. to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 5; had very heavy N. W. gales in the Mediterranean; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. N. W. gales; Feb. 11, lat. 36, lon. 70 20, spoke bark Eliza Barss, hence for Bermuda; took a pilot Feb 15, 10 miles S. from the Highlands.

Bark Celine, (Fr.,) Lectare, Rio Grande do Sul, 62 ds., with hides to order. Crossed the equator Jan. 20 in lon. 35; has been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda, with N. E. gales.

Bark Amelia Wilson, (Br.,) Watson, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Mackay & Phillips. Crossed the equator Jan. 20, in lon. 32 32; from thence to port experienced strong variable winds. Has been 10 ds. N. of Bermuda.

Bark Rebecca Goddard, (of Boston,) Manson, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to Hodges Bros.

Bark Argentine, (of Bangor,) Ecklin, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to F. C. Long & Co.

Brig Edith, (of Boston,) Crowley, Minatitlan 21 ds., with mahogany to Moss & Ward. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off Barnegat Feb. 14, and was driven S. of Cape May by the late N. E. gale; left in port bark Casco and schr. Ida May, for New-York, ldg.

Brig J. Polledo, (of Nassau,) Dyer, Matanzas 13 ds., with mdse. to Skiddy, Hinteford & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a succession of gales from N. E. to N. W. Sld. in co. with bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, for New-York.

Brig Confederate, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Mullen, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Nellie Gay, Smith, Sierra Leone 53 ds., with mdse. to E. R. Ware—vessel to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left in port bark Houghton and schr. Anna Elizabeth, for Boston in about 30 ds.; Feb. 2, John Johnson, seaman, a native of Sweden, fell from the foretopsail yard to the deck, and was killed; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off Barnegat Feb. 14, was driven S. of Cape May by the late N. E. gale.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Sarah B. Hoffman, for Philadelphia; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off the Highlands Feb. 4, and had to haul off on account of the snow-storm, and was driven south of Cape May.

Brig Alexandra, (of Guernsey,) Winterwood, Santos 52 ds., with coffee to Brown, Bros. & C.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Jan. 14, in lon. 30 30, and has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds; was off Sandy Hook Feb. 14, and was obliged to haul off on account of the snow-storm; Jan. 12, lat. 3 N. lon. 32 12, passed brig S. S. Harriman, steering S. W.

Brig Louisa, (of Bermuda,) Doe, Santa Martha 25 ds., with mdse. to D. de Castro & Co.—vessel to Duncan McColl. Left no vessel; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off Barnegat Feb. 14, and was driven S. of Cape May by a N. E. gale.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Briggs, St. Pierre, Martinique, 19 ds., with sugar to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off Barnegat Feb. 14, and was driven S. of Cape May by the late N. E. gale. Left in port brig Monti Christo, for New-York ldg.

Brig Salinas, (of Barbados,) Lind, Para 24 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Ainsinck & Co. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong E. and northerly winds; has had a pilot on board 5 ds. Left in port schr. Mary Burnett.

Brig John Wesley, (of Baltimore,) Ford, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off the Highlands Feb. 14, and was driven S. of Cape May.

Brig Hilding, (Norw.,) Tellefsen, Seville 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman. Has been 15 ds. N. of Bermuda with northerly winds.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turks Island,) Hill, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Tally Ho, (of Machias,) Chisham, Galveston Jan. 21, with hides, wool, &c., to order—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Jenny A. Cheney, (of Rockland,) Arey, Galveston Jan. 21, with cotton, hides, &c., to H. P. Brown & Co.

Brig Aglaia, Eastman, Galveston Jan. 12, with hides, wool, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Five Brothers, (of Boston,) Thurlow, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Martinique, 19 ds., with sugar to S. R. Reynal & Co.

Schr. Central America, (of Taunton,) Williams, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off the Highlands Feb. 14, and was driven south of Cape May by the late N. E. gale.

Schr. Clara Smith, (of Rockland,) Keene, Surinam 20 ds., with sugar to Van Praag & Co.—vessel to H. P. Brown. Left in port brig Aristides, for Boston in 2 ds.; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; was off Sandy Hook Feb. 14, and was driven S. of Cape May by the late N. E. gale.

Schr. J. J. Little, Milville, N. J., with mdse. to S. C. Loud & Co. Is bound to Salem; put into this port having lost boat and part of deck load in a severe gale.

Schr. Freedom, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Folker, Halifax 10 ds. with fish to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; lost foreboom, stove small boat and bulwarks.

Schr. Olive, Reynolds, St. Marys, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. B. C. Terry, Birdsall, Galveston 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Craig & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Richmond 8 ds., with mdse. to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds., with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Abby Wasson, Wasson, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber for New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Lee, Allen, Fortune Bay, N. F., 12 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, Richmond, with railroad ties to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Anna Borland, Morris, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Iola, Terry, Virginia.
Schr. S. T. Baker, Lewis, Baltimore.
Schr. Emma P. Graham, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. Garrett P. Wright, Parker, Virginia.
Schr. Anna E. Bently, Virginia.
Schr. Nightingale, Gibbs, Virginia.
Schr. John J. Ward, Lord, Baltimore.
Schr. Ida B. Silsbee, Newton, Virginia.
Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Southport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W., clear.

Below.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.; bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.; brig H. G. Berry, Grover, from Mexico; [illegible] Leonessa, Meyers, Galveston Jan. 16, with mdse. to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; brig Americus, [illegible], Messina Dec. 14, and Gibraltar Jan. 15, with fruit to James Henry.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Columbia, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; barks Eleanor, from Foo Chow; [illegible], from Rotterdam, via Portland; brig Nimwanka, from Cape de Verds; schrs. C. E. Morrison, from New-Orleans; J. H. Stickney, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—Sld. steamers Cuba, for Baltimore; South Carolina, for New-York; barks [illegible] d'La Plata, for Amsterdam; Walter, for Liverpool; schr. Fawn, for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 14.—Arr. steamer Franconia, New-York, for Portland.

Sld. bark Rebecca Goddard; schrs. Nellie C. [illegible], E. H. Furber, Annie Amsden and Annie Martha, (Br.)

Feb. 15, no arrivals. Sld., steamer Franconia. In port, bark Mariano; brig Valencia; schrs. Wave, Taylor and Mathis, Lena Hunter, Ringleader, Huntress, Fremont, E. J. Heraty, L. W. Wheeler and Pangassett.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16.—Passed in for City Point, bark Pepita, from Boston.

Sld. bark Imperador, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Cld. steamers General Barnes, for New-York; Saragossa, for Baltimore; schrs. Traveler, for Charleston; James A. Brown, for Cienfuegos.

Spoken.

Jan. 14, by brig Alexandria, in lat. 3 N., lon. 30 14, ship Coringa, from Boston, for Calcutta; 17th, lat. 5 55, lon. 35 25, ship Magna Charta, from Cardiff, for Aden, 40 ds. out.

Jan. 8, by ship Africa, in lat. 21 S., lon. 4 37 W., bark Amadine, (Br.,) from Amoy, for New-York.

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MEN OF MARK.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, (ready to-morrow,) contains Noah Webster; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage; the late Gen. Prim; the new King of Spain, with portraits, characters and biographies. Also, Japan, its present condition; Punishing Criminals; The Servant Question; Choice of Pursuits, or, What Can I do best? The Food Supply of Europe and America; Brain Waves—a new Theory. Thirty cents, or $3 a year; six months on trial, $1. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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